

Shultz to visit Pakistan in July

ISLAMABAD (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will discuss the Middle East and Afghanistan during a three-day visit to Pakistan next month, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. A joint U.S.-Pakistan commission, designed to promote economic, scientific and cultural ties between the two countries, will hold its inaugural meeting during the Shultz visit starting on July 2, the ministry said. The commission was set up last December when Pakistan military ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq visited the U.S. Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan met Mr. Shultz in Washington last month. The talks were part of advance consultations with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council before the minister attends the next round of the U.N.-sponsored Afghan peace talks in Geneva starting on Thursday.

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EEC aid to Israel remains frozen

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Greece and Ireland Monday blocked an attempt to unfreeze a \$40 million European Economic Community (EEC) financial aid package to Israel, suspended after last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon, diplomats said. The issue came up at a meeting of community foreign ministers here after an appeal from the European Parliament last week to lift suspension of the aid in view of the agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Israelis find bomb near Egyptian border

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli army patrol Monday uncovered a land mine on a dirt road near the Israeli-Egyptian border, an army spokesman said. Detonation experts neutralised the anti-vehicle mine before it caused any damage or injuries, the army said.

Klibi in Qatar

DOHA (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi flew to Doha from Bahrain Sunday night on the latest leg of a tour of Arab capitals, the Qatari News Agency reported. Mr. Klibi, seeking to promote Arab unity, has already visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Saudis to donate \$55m to WFP

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia will donate \$55 million worth of aid to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), this year, the Saudi Press Agency said Monday. It quoted Agriculture Minister Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Sheikh as saying a quarter of the amount would be paid in cash and the balance in dates produced in the kingdom.

S. Arabia lifts ban on women drivers

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has decided to lift its ban on women drivers, according to reports reaching here. They said a decision to this effect has been taken by a special committee at the Saudi Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and the ruling said women could now drive cars on Saudi roads "provided they wore no make-up and were dressed decently."

Jenkins steps down

LONDON (R) — Roy Jenkins announced Monday night he was stepping down as leader of Britain's newest political party, the Social Democrats, after its disappointing showing in the general election last week. The urban 62-year-old Jenkins made clear he wanted David Owen, a former foreign secretary and co-founder of the party, to succeed him as leader.

Norma Shearer dies

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actress Norma Shearer, once known as the first lady of Hollywood and one of its biggest box office attractions in the 1930s, has died of bronchial pneumonia, a hospital spokeswoman said Monday. She was 82.

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Arafat ends tour, visits PLO forces

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat ended a 10-day tour of foreign capitals Monday and immediately visited Palestinian fighters behind Syrian lines in eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat, who apparently sought support for his leadership of the Palestinian movement during his tour, returned to Damascus but crossed straight into Lebanon, where Palestinian hardliners revolted against his moderate policies last month.

PLO sources said he chaired a meeting in the town of Shtoura of pro-Arafat officers of Fateh, the biggest guerrilla group within the PLO and also led by Mr. Arafat. The PLO leader left the Bekaa Valley, scene of the revolt, on June 3 for a tour to canvass support for his leadership and play a role in what he said was a Saudi Arabian bid to arrange an Arab summit to heal inter-Arab splits, including the Fateh mutiny.

His tour included two trips to Saudi Arabia, as well as visits to Algeria, Kuwait and other Arab countries and to Romania and India. He arrived from the Gulf state of Bahrain Monday.

Mr. Arafat said last week that the dissident movement in Fateh, which he founded in 1959, was "100 per cent finished."

But his critics said Sunday they had backing from about 70 per cent of Fateh guerrillas and other members.

Dissident spokesman Jihad Saleh reiterated demands for an

early general congress of Fateh to correct what he said were Mr. Arafat's deviationist policies and discuss the leadership.

The dissidents say Mr. Arafat has edged too close to U.S.-sponsored peace moves and insist that Fateh cannot recognise Israel.

A key Arafat aide, Khalil Al Wazir, said last Friday that Mr. Arafat had nothing to fear from a Fateh congress and initial work to hold a scheduled session of the policy-making body was in hand.

Mr. Arafat critics say they lack proof of such preparations. Fateh is believed to supply about half of the estimated 8,000-plus PLO guerrillas in Syrian-controlled east and north Lebanon.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported Monday that Mr. Arafat had met Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi during his visit to Bahrain.

They discussed "Israeli military moves, as well as threats in the Bekaa against the PLO and the Palestinian people and the need for a unified Arab position to face these," Wafa reported in a dispatch issued in Nicosia.

Mr. Klibi has been on a Middle East tour to promote Arab unity.



SHOW OF UNITY: A delegate to the 19th annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which concluded in Addis Ababa Sunday, shakes hands with OAU Assistant

Secretary-General Peter Onu of Nigeria (centre), who was appointed acting secretary-general until the next summit (A.P. wirephoto)

Ansar detainee killed

ANSAR, Lebanon (R) — A number of men were involved in an attempted break-out from an Israeli prison camp in southern Lebanon during the night in which one detainee was shot dead, Israeli and other sources said Monday.

Local residents near the camp said they heard heavy automatic rifle fire and saw columns of flame and smoke behind the barbed wire perimeter and watchtowers.

An Israeli military spokesman near Beirut said in a brief statement one detainee had been killed trying to escape and an investigation would take place.

He did not say how many people had tried to break out but denied press reports that a number of prisoners had succeeded.

Local residents said some prisoners, most of whom are Palestinians, were rumoured to have got out but.

The camp is on a barren hilltop

NCC members urge relations with Egypt

AMMAN (J.T.) — Three members of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday called for the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations, severed after Egypt signed the 1979 treaty with Israel.

During a regular session Monday, NCC member Jamal Al Shaer presented a speech, backed by members Ali Abu Erbeihah and Suleiman Ertemeh, which pointed out that "There is no reason to do without Egypt in any comprehensive move" for peace in the Middle East.

He added that "the policies pursued by President Hosni Mubarak, taking into account his liabilities and Egypt's commitments, are quite positive."

Dr. Shaer reiterated allegiance to His Majesty King Hussein and expressed support for the policies pursued by Jordan under his leadership. He also praised "the constructive role played by the cabinet of Prime Minister Mudar Badran in expressing the Jordanian goals and policies."

In an apparent reference to a recent visit made by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to Jordan, Dr. Shaer expressed support for "any steps and efforts that aim at resolving Arab differences."

The other two members, who backed Mr. Shaer in his call for the resumption of relations with Egypt, suggested that a closed session be convened during which the prime minister can brief the council members on recent political moves.

Mr. Badran, however, did not comment on the subject.

Syria willing to see Shultz but not to discuss pact

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria is willing to keep open the door to a visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz but not to discuss his veto of the Israel-Lebanon troop withdrawal accord, informed Syrian sources said Monday.

Noting reports that Mr. Shultz may make a new swing through the Middle East late this month or early in July, they referred to repeated Syrian statements denouncing the Shultz-negotiated

May 17 Israeli pullout accord.

Al Baath, newspaper of the Syrian ruling party, said Israel would have to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon before Syria pulls out its troops from the country.

Syria sees the pact, giving Israel surveillance rights over southern Lebanon, as a threat to its safety.

The Syrian sources also said doubt was being voiced on whether an Arab summit meeting could be convened to settle inter-Arab differences on Lebanon and other issues.

Syria said on May 18 it would not receive U.S. Middle East trouble-shooter Philip Habib, who laid the groundwork for the accord.

There has been no official word of a new Shultz visit to the Middle East, though Mr. Habib's deputy Morris Draper, in a U.S. television interview Sunday, did not rule out the possibility of a visit taking place.

Al Baath said Syria's position

on the accord was fixed, final and not a tactical ploy. "This means, very clearly and in one phrase: no withdrawal from Lebanon without cancelling this pact and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops."

Al Baath also said President Reagan, whose September 1982 peace initiative is effectively vetoed by the Syrians, was ill-informed in supposing that an

(Continued on page 3)

Kinnock leads race to replace Foot

LONDON (R) — Neil Kinnock, a fluent young left-winger with no experience in government, seized a strong early lead Monday in the contest for the leadership of Britain's defeated Labour Party.

Bookmakers made him an odds-on favourite and some commentators said he seemed already assured of enough votes from trade unions, members of parliament and local party organisations to win the race.

Opposition leader Michael Foot, 69, decided to step down after last Thursday's general election, which gave Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher a landslide win and reduced Labour's share of the national vote to its lowest level since 1918.

His successor will be chosen on Oct. 2 by an electoral college in which trade unions, the party's traditional base, have the largest voice.

Mrs. Thatcher Monday con-



Neil Kinnock

tinued reconstructing her government, allocating junior jobs after a weekend cabinet shuffle which showed she was determined to pursue her hard-line economic policies.

Mr. Kinnock's rapidly moving bandwagon could make the 41-year-old former lecturer from Wales the Labour Party's next candidate for prime minister.

When the race for the Labour leadership began Sunday, he quickly captured the backing of the largest union, the transport workers.

Party sources said railwaymen, white collar workers and other unions were also preparing to back the red-haired Kinnock and he could count on overwhelming support from local party organisations around the country.

Denis Healey and John Silkin, both unsuccessful candidates in Labour leadership contests of the past, announced they would not join the race.

Hanging could be reinstated in U.K., page 8

OPEC deficit estimated at \$3 billion

BASLE (R) — Member nations of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had a combined balance of payments deficit of \$3 billion last year, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Monday.

In its 1982/83 annual report the BIS said OPEC countries' balance of payments were hit by the world recession and high interest rates as oil exports to the industrialised Group of 10 (G-10) countries fell sharply.

OPEC countries also faced increasing competition from non-OPEC oil producers, it added.

The figures reversed the trend of OPEC balance of payments surpluses in recent years, which peaked in 1980 at \$114 billion and continued in 1981 at \$63 billion, the BIS said.

Kohl weighing pros and cons of tank sales to Saudis

BONN (R) — West Germany said Monday it was reconsidering the possibility of selling its most modern tanks to Saudi Arabia.

The idea had been shelved by the previous left-liberal government because of strong domestic opposition.

Government spokesman Peter Boenisch said a planned visit to Riyadh next autumn by Chancellor Helmut Kohl would be decisive in determining whether Bonn allowed arms sales to the kingdom.

The Saudis first expressed interest in buying about 300 Leopard-2 tanks in late 1980. Is-

rael lobbied strongly against any such deal.

Chancellor Kohl's Social Democratic (SPD) predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, told Saudi leaders in April 1981 the deal was not feasible at that time because of Bonn's policy of not selling arms to areas of tension such as the Middle East.

Mr. Boenisch said Monday: "The new government will behave according to political necessities and not according to guidelines of earlier governments."

The spokesman confirmed that Mr. Kohl had held a previously undisclosed meeting with Saudi

Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz at his home in Ludwigshafen three weeks ago.

He gave no details but said the government had so far held no official talks on arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia and the Saudis had made no concrete request.

The Schmidt government used similarly cautious language when the issue first arose, but diplomatic sources said Mr. Kohl was less likely to meet strong resistance within his Christian Democratic (CDU) Party than Mr. Schmidt did from the SPD.

Mr. Boenisch was asked about a report in the right-wing daily Die

Welt that Prince Sultan had restated Riyadh's interest in the tanks.

"I assume that a defence minister is also interested in arms," he said.

The spokesman also confirmed that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had told West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff this month: "You know what we are interested in."

The spokesman said Mr. Lambsdorff had replied that the new government had just taken office and needed time to consider the

(Continued on page 3)

Arab mission leaves for L. America

TUNIS (R) — An Arab League delegation left Monday for a tour of Latin America aimed at explaining the Arab World's position on the Middle East issue. The 10-day visit to Venezuela, Cuba and Colombia will also look at ways of strengthening relations between the Arab and Latin American worlds, the Tunisian news agency TAP said. The delegation is made up of the Syrian and North Yemenite representatives to the Arab League as well as a member of the Arab League General Secretariat. The Arab League's council has recommended multiplying information missions to other areas of the world, and especially Latin America and Africa where visits have taken place recently.

Najah president cables U.N. on Israeli actions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Munzir Salah, the deported president of Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus, Sunday sent cables to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Federation of Arab Universities and the UNESCO executive council, currently meeting in Paris, calling on them to put pressure on Israel to revoke its recent decision closing down the university.

Bomb kills 2 near Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A bomb killed two people and wounded a number of others on a main road near Beirut Monday, the rightist Falangist radio reported.

Quoting security sources, the radio said the bomb was apparently in a car and blew up near Shweifat, south-east of the capital. It said the two people killed were thought to have been in the car.

The radio did not specify the nationality of the two dead. It said Israeli troops controlling the area arrived quickly and sealed off the road.

The radio said the two people killed may have been transporting the bomb when it went off by mistake.

There have been a series of attacks on Israeli patrols near Beirut and in southern Lebanon, killing

five Israelis and wounding five, since the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion a week ago today. Lebanese state television later also said that two people had been killed by a bomb near Shweifat but gave few details.

According to the Falangist radio, the car blew up on the "old Sidon road" which runs from the Beirut suburbs along coastal foothills and down to the port of Sidon.

It is a major supply route for Israeli troops moving men, vehicles and equipment to front-line positions opposite Syrian forces in the central Shouf mountains.

Shweifat is about eight kilometres from Beirut and only two kilometres from positions held by United States Marines, part of a four-nation peace-keeping force.

Beirut parliament debates Israeli pullout agreement

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese parliament Monday began debating the government's troop withdrawal agreement with Israel in a move towards ratification of the accord which has so far been blocked by Syrian opposition.

Parliamentary sources said it was almost certain the deputies would approve the U.S.-backed agreement by a large majority despite opposition from some Lebanese pro-Syrian politicians.

Seventy-two deputies out of a maximum of 86 appeared for the

debate at a heavily-guarded villa on Beirut's old "Green Line" which until last year divided the capital into mainly rightist and leftist areas.

The single-chamber assembly has 99 seats, but eight deputies have died or been assassinated since elections were last held in 1972 and a further five were reported outside the country.

Though Lebanon is pressing ahead with moves to ratify the

(Continued on page 3)

Pressure mounts on Begin for Lebanon redeployment

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, downcast by army casualties in Lebanon, was Monday under mounting public pressure to redeploy Israeli forces to more secure positions.

Press leaks from Sunday's weekly cabinet meeting also suggested an influential group in the government was impatient for redeployment.

Mr. Begin, who has made few public appearances since his wife's death last November, was widely

reported to have complained to fellow ministers that demonstrators camped outside his residence were causing him personal anguish.

For weeks the "Peace Now" movement has maintained vigil outside the residence, campaigning for a unilateral withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Five cabinet members, in-

(Continued on page 3)

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FEATURES

Defending privacy may be difficult for the Thatcher family

By Leslie Dowd
Reuter

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the "Iron Lady" of the Western alliance, is a romantic at heart who believes in love and occasionally feels the need for a good cry.

Her famous blonde hair would actually be a whitish hue reflecting her 57 combative years if it were not tinted every Sunday.

Titbits like these about Britain's dominating leader have been rare in her first four years in office as Britons concentrated on her radical political creed.

But one side effect of her landslide confirmation by the voters

in last week's election could be fresh interest in the close-knit Thatcher family — Denis, a 68-year-old retired businessman and 29-year-old twins Carol and Mark.

Politics apart, the Thatcher family has somehow managed to keep its privacy largely intact, failing to catch the imagination in the way the royal family of Queen Elizabeth does.

But with Thatcher now talked of as a great British leader the spotlight could fall increasingly on her private life as Britons and foreigners ask themselves what makes her tick.

Thatcher's resolute personality is well known. A politician once said: "When she looked at me I

felt like a rabbit caught in the headlights of an oncoming car".

People who wonder what relationship a man can have with such a woman can be surprised to learn that she often makes breakfast for husband Denis, a bluff rugby and golf fan who cannot cook.

Denis, whom she married in 1951, is said to have been irritated by a hit West End stage satire "Anyone For Denis", inspired by a feature in the satirical magazine Private Eye, believing it made him look a ninny.

He is said to have exploded in fury at a jokey advertisement portraying him in an apron. He does refer to his wife as "the boss", but when she was asked if her family

called her that at home she snapped: "Of course not".

"I am a Romantic at heart and believe wholeheartedly in love," the "Iron Lady" told a women's magazine a few years ago. There were times when pressures made her shed a few tears.

It is said that the Thatchers have separate bedrooms, although Denis is marvellously comforting when his wife is depressed and uncertain.

A staunch right-winger and his wife's greatest fan, Denis can cause a stir at press conferences by muttered remarks such as "bloody silly question" or "go back to Russia, old man".

Denis was a successful businessman who ran his own che-

mical company before becoming a director of Burmah Oil. But he is no intellectual or political sophisticate and his conversation leans heavily on golf and rugby.

Details of their private life suggest that, despite one or two eccentricities, the Thatcher life-style at home fits the mould of most middle class British families.

"We are just a family at home," Margaret Thatcher said in a recent interview. "There is a great bond of affection in our family".

The prime minister is a compulsive worker, often poring over state papers until the early hours of the morning but always rising at six o'clock.

Even when staying in the country, as the Thatchers are som-

etimes invited to do by wealthy admirers, she will go to her room and work, shunning charades and other traditional fun.

They rent 14th century Sootney Castle in Kent and Denis likes to drop in at the local inn, The Hare And Hounds, for what he calls a "dincture".

During weekends at Chequers, the prime minister's official country seat, Mark and Carol bring their friends and Denis practises golf puts on the spacious lawns.

On rare free evenings in the small flat at the official London residence at 10 Downing Street, which Denis refers to as "over the shop", friends are invited for political talk and whisky.

Mark, a marketing consultant who lives with his parents, caused some embarrassment by getting lost in the Sahara Desert during a now-abandoned career as a rally driver. It was the only time Thatcher's stern mask has slipped in public and she openly wept as she waited for news of him.

Carol, a lawyer-turned-journalist, lives virtually unnoticed at the Thatchers' terraced house in Chelsea.

Thatcher's hopes for a return of 19th-century values like thrift and self-reliance are central to her creed and she sees the family as basic to the sort of society she wants.

She has told journalists she would be terribly upset if one of her children "lived in sin" or had a child out of wedlock.

Some find the urge to probe her psychological type irresistible, like Labour politician Leo Abse. "She is... perceived subliminally by many Conservative members of parliament as a Medusa figure," he wrote.

"The gorgon queen of Greek mythology had hair consisting of snakes, large threatening protruding tusks and a huge tongue lolling out, all phallic symbols," he went on, speculating that male politicians had an infantile need for a commanding woman.

Kashgar merchants thriving in China

By Roger Crabb
Reuter

KASHGAR, Chinese Central Asia — To get rich quick in Kashgar, it is best to become a commodity merchant... and that is official.

But if you are a farmer and can make enough money on the side after filling your state quota, you can also make good money by building up a private herd of livestock.

"When the gang of four were in power in Peking, there was total collectivisation of agriculture and trade," said Eisa Shakir, deputy commissioner of Kashgar prefecture. "One or two goats or donkeys were permitted but that was all."

"Now we have no limits on how many animals you can own — if you can raise 100, or even 1,000, then that's fine."

Shakir was speaking to the first group of foreign correspondents admitted since the 1949 Communist takeover to this highly sensitive garrison city, about 4,000 kilometres west of Peking and just 120 kilometres from the Soviet border.

He said private enterprise boomed again in Kashgar after the pragmatic Deng Xiaoping won

power in China in late 1978 and reversed Mao Tsetung's collectivist policies.

So who are the richest people today in this ancient city, once a key staging post on the fabled silk road between China, India and the Mediterranean?

"I think the richest are the businessmen, some can even afford to buy lorries," Shakir said. "By this I mean the professional traders, completely dissociated from farming."

Shakir said most of the daily commodity dealing in the area was handled by private merchants, who cram the bazaar with a bewildering array of exotic goods from spices to pantyhose.

"They know the demands of the market, they have contacts in Shanghai and Peking. They can cable their contacts and get goods here in 10 days. If you went through bureaucratic channels, you could wait up to a year."

Would it be true to say Kashgar's private sector was one of the most significant in China? "You can assume that," Shakir said with a smile.

He added that there were more than 10,000 professional traders in Kashgar, up to 3,000 working full time, and others combining trading with farming.

He said there was greater plenty here than in the Soviet Union or parts of Eastern Europe. "Last year I went to Romania and Yugoslavia and I saw some of their markets. They were drab."

He added: "The briskness of our market and trade is due to new policies set out by the party and government. If you go to the counties (in the surrounding countryside), business is even brisker."

Shakir, a former peasant who "joined the revolution" in 1950 a few months after the Communists' civil war victory and studied for two years in the Central Party School in Peking, made no secret of his contempt for the rigid collectivist policies of Mao and his disciples.

He said his main problem in Kashgar prefecture today was how to raise living standards, "depressed because of the cultural revolution among their reasons."

Shakir said Kashgar's historic bazaar was closed down altogether for more than 10 years in the 1960s and 1970s. "All those engaged in trade were labelled speculators."

"Only the state stores remained open, everything had to be bought through state outlets and many goods were not available."

Outside the city, though, trading continued according to age-old tradition, he said.

Was revival of the bazaar one of the most significant effects of Deng's freer economic line? "Oh yes, people love it."

"When the new policies were proclaimed in late 1978, they were at first afraid to stick their necks out. It took time, the bazaar was not revived until 1981."

Which is the best way to make money? "It's very difficult to tell, you have to be very careful to find a commodity which can be turned over very quickly to give a profit."

"Peasants sometimes have to wait a year to see a return on their investment but a trader can get his profit every day," Shakir said.

He said professional traders paid income tax of three per cent as well as a business tax. The bureau running the bazaar, the bureau for the administration of industry and commerce, also levied a five per cent turnover tax which went into the city coffers.

Are there any restrictions on trading in Kashgar? "If you were a profiteer, or dealt in drugs, then yes, but so far there have been no such cases," Shakir said.

"As long as you conduct normal business, there are no problems," the senior Communist official added.

Chicago's shouting traders cry for help

By Mark Sullivan
Reuter

CHICAGO — Traders on Chicago's mercantile exchange, tired of shouting for a living and suffering in silence, have decided to seek help.

They are attending classes in the right way to yell and being treated by medical specialists for throat damage.

From seaside fish markets to sophisticated financial futures exchanges in world capitals, the traditional method of doing business through shouted bids is known as "open outcry".

Chicago's exchanges typically are a din of upraised voices and a sea of waving arms as traders crowd the floor buying and selling wheat, plywood, the pork bellies that become bacon and a long list of other commodities and financial paper.

John Roberts (he and others interviewed asked that their names be changed) was one trader who decided to seek help earlier this year and enrolled in a speech therapy programme at Northwestern University run by Hilda Fisher, internationally known for her speech work.

"Roberts traded on the floor for almost two years before he came to see me," Fisher said. "He had fresh, red nodules growing on the inside of his vocal cords. It was impairing his ability to yell. 'Nodules are not the cause of Roberts' problem,' the therapist added. 'They are the result of inefficient, excessive use of his voice. What he needs is re-education'."

Vocal cords act like rubber bands stretched tightly between two fingers, she said. Air from the diaphragm moves up and forces the cords out and away from each other. As the air moves through, the cords alternately open and snap shut.

"When traders yell inefficiently, they increase the tension on the cords, causing them to snap together with more velocity. The end result is a tiny, blister-like swelling on the side of the cord — a fresh nodule," she said. "After a while a callous or corn can grow over it."

In addition to being painful, the nodules prevent vocal cords from snapping shut, Fisher said. "Air then travels through a gap on both sides of the nodules, creating a breathy sound in the voice."

Roberts is not alone. I've seen 15 to 20 traders like him in the last

10 years," Fisher said. "The big problem is that most of these traders consider themselves businessmen. They should also consider themselves as professional voice users, like singers or actors," she said.

Maurice Joseph, a professor at the University of Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, is part of a five-person team which recently completed a voice study at the mercantile exchange.

He told Reuters that preliminary findings show at least five per cent of the traders there have voice or throat disorders.

"Our initial findings show that there is indeed a problem," he said, adding that nearly half of the traders had indicated willingness to take part in further studies.

Steve Peterson, a trader at the Chicago Board of Trade for five years before voice and hearing problems forced him out, said it takes a long time to get used to shouting.

"There are as many as 300 people in the pits at one time, all trying to make themselves heard and identifiable," he said. "Women have a real problem down there."

"I'm not against women on the floor," he added. "It's just the facts. Even women with high-vo-

ices have a hard time". Helen York, a trader on the financial futures floor at the board of trade, said: "I used to be a coloratura soprano. I'm lucky now if I can sing at all."

Therapist Fisher said she can usually help traders yell more efficiently with three one-hour lessons.

Since he began classes in February, Roberts said Fisher had been "trying to get me to breathe from my abdomen. It helps a little but I have no idea how I'm going to do it on the floor."

Fisher's healing exercises are designed to bring more air up through the voice box. Accompanying relaxation routines ease the neck muscles, thus slackening the tension in the vocal cords. Other exercises stress use of the abdominal muscles.

Roberts is now seeing Fisher less frequently.

"I've been doing some of the exercises on the floor of the exchange," he said. "No-one even noticed me. I can definitely feel the difference."

Fisher said Roberts' nodules were healing and he had almost finished treatment. "He's yelling much more efficiently," she added.

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Civil defence fights blaze

ZARQA (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department Sunday night fought a blaze which broke out in a store used for selling second hand clothing.

Zarqa District Civil Defence Department Director Lt-Col. Djb Al Ma'ani said it took four hours to put out the fire, but that there were no casualties, since civil defence men evacuated the residents of adjoining the building before fire could reach them.

The district's public prosecutor and a representative of the Public Security Department later arrived to the site to investigate the cause of the fire.

The civil defence men also put out another fire which broke out in a house located on the Amman-Rusafah road. The fire was caused by a gas leakage in the kitchen.

Tremors strike south-west Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Dozens of minor tremors have occurred in the area to the west of the Gulf of Aqaba and near the Dead Sea, over the last 24 hours, Director of the Earthquake Monitoring Station at the University of Jordan Zuhair Al Issa told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Dr. Issa said the strongest tremor occurred at 2.02 p.m. Sunday, registering 4.9 degrees on the Richter Scale. The second earthquake occurred at 6.30 p.m. Sunday registering about 3.7 degrees on scale.

Between 24.00 and 03.00 Monday, some 40 tremors rocked the same area, registering a maximum of two degrees on the Richter scale each. At 13.10 Monday, an earthquake registering 2.3 on the Richter Scale occurred in the area north of the Dead Sea, he said.

In a telephone conversation with administrative and public security officials in the city of Aqaba, Petra was told that the city's residents did not feel these minor earthquakes and there were no cracks in the houses.

Commenting on this, Dr. Issa explained that the epicentre of these tremors was in an area west of the Gulf of Aqaba. "Since these earthquakes were not strong, it is only natural that the residents would not feel them," he said.

Asfour sees ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour discussed with the Japanese Ambassador in Amman Akira Nakayama Monday economic and trade relations between the two countries. Mr. Asfour also received separately the Swedish and Yugoslav ambassadors in Amman on the expiry of their term in Jordan.

Alia receives U. of J. shield

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, was Monday presented with the University of Jordan shield as an appreciation of Alia's role in training students from the university's computer department on Alia's computer terminal. The shield was presented by one of the university students to the head of the computer section at Alia.

Begin under mounting pressure for deployment

(Continued from page 1)

cluding ex-Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, urged Defence Minister Moshe Arens to prepare plans quickly for a possible redeployment, according to Hebrew press accounts.

When detailed plans are drawn up they will be put to the ministerial defence committee. Officials said Monday they did not know how soon the committee would convene.

An informed Israeli source said sudden action seemed unlikely and Israel would obviously consult Washington and the Lebanese government before pulling troops back to more secure positions in the south.

Since taking over from Mr. Sha-

ron last February Mr. Arens has made disengagement in Lebanon his top priority but Syria's refusal to withdraw its forces has set back Israeli hopes of bringing home the army.

On Sunday, Mr. Arens reiterated Israel's refusal to withdraw until Syrian and Palestinian fighters also pull out of Lebanon. "If we simply move out we will not be putting an end to the terrorist attacks against us. We will simply be moving them closer to the Israeli border," he told state radio.

Mr. Arens said the redeployment the Defence Ministry was examining would involve the Lebanese, and possibly the Beirut-based multi-national force of U.S., French, Italian and British

Debate on future of farm policy continues

NCC calls for better agricultural planning

By Lamis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — National Consultative Council (NCC) members Monday called on the Ministry of Agriculture to adopt an agricultural policy based on scientific research and planning.

The proposal was voiced by about 20 speakers during the council's regular session in which agricultural policy in Jordan was discussed. The discussion, which began last Thursday, focused on a report presented to the council by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin two weeks ago.

Members who spoke at Monday's session expressed their appreciation for a reply given by Prime Minister Mudar Badran last Tuesday in which he stated that "the government will seriously consider all proposals and recommendations submitted by the council members on agricultural policy."

They also supported a government decision, announced last week by the prime minister, to rent state lands to small farmers with the aim of planting 150 thousand tonnes of wheat. This move, they pointed out, will contribute towards achieving "food security" in Jordan.

Lack of planning

Most of the speakers criticised the commercial principles on which most agricultural policies and practices, whether in the state or the private sector, are based.

Lack of proper planning was also conceived by many members as a major source of problems in agriculture.

In particular they stressed the need for a stronger and more effective role to be played by the Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry, some members claimed, does not set up a definite period to solve agricultural problems.

The shortcomings in agriculture, they added, have been accumulating for years, but no specific practical steps have been taken by the ministry to curb them.

The speakers again warned against the grave consequences of building on fertile land. The government, it was pointed out, is also taking part along with the private sector in such construction work.

Land salination

The salination of fertile land in the Jordan Valley was also raised by members. Ten per cent of the land in the valley has been rendered useless due to the rise in the saline content of water which was caused by negligence in adopting effective measures to rid the soil of excess salts during periods of high rain fall.

The preservation and development of land in the Israeli occupied territories was also emphasised by several speakers. In addition to the Israeli policy of the expropriation of Arab land and the building of settlements, the Israelis impede Arab farmers from the proper exploitation of their lands.

Insufficient material support by Arab states to these farmers on West Bank also contribute to this deterioration in agriculture, they said.

A basic reason for the inconsistency of Arab support stems from the strains that have emerged between Arab countries, it was pointed out.

Rained areas neglected

As for the East Bank, members added that rained land constitutes 90 per cent of the country's agricultural land and as such is not fully exploited by the government. Soil erosion, as a result of flooding especially of the Zarqa River, is another factor that damages agricultural land, it was pointed out.

The land on the banks of the Zarqa River, however, suffer from another dangerous problem. The Zarqa River has been contaminated rendering it unsuitable for irrigating the fertile land which surrounds it.

The issue of financing agricultural projects and increasing the sources of financial support were also discussed. It was even said that 33 per cent of the loans given by "a specified agricultural credit corporation" were granted to 2.6 per cent of its borrowers.

Moreover, it was argued that the Ministry of Agriculture's ample funds were obviously not allocated properly. The budgets of the ministry, the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), and the other agricultural corporations show "a huge amount of money," one of the speakers noted.

The 1981-1985 five year plan has allocated JD 234 million for agriculture and JD 521 million for irrigation and water resources. Thus the real problem lies in "the agricultural authorities policies and practices and not the lack of funds," it was argued.

Minister criticised

Members also criticised the report of the Minister for not focusing enough on the means of rendering financial support to the farmers and increasing the subsidy on agricultural products.

Protecting agricultural products, especially strategic products like wheat and meat, was emphasised as a major factor that will lead to an increase in the agricultural output.

Agriculture, it was pointed out, contributes a mere seven per cent



Members of the National Consultative Council listened attentively during Monday's debate on agricultural policy in Jordan (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

of Gross National Product (GNP). The small contribution of agriculture to the GNP and its inability to cover the local needs were due to different reasons.

In addition to the wrong method of exploiting the land and water the need for mechanisation and the adoption of advanced techniques were listed as an important problem. Many private owners of land are not using the advanced methods available and poor farmers do not have the access to such methods and means. The need to secure technical guidance and skilled staff to supervise the agricultural was listed as another reason that hampers an increase in the output of agriculture.

Further impediment

Another impediment named was the shortage of labour power. Although this problem was discussed in length during last Tuesday's session, new reasons were explored by members to explain the insufficiencies of the labour force.

Widening gap

Poor public services and the widening gap between the standard of living in the villages and the cities forces people to emigrate from rural areas in search of work, thus deserting the land.

The high cost of production also discourages people from engaging in agriculture. The Ministry of Supply was partly blamed by several members for not guaranteeing a reasonable market price. Goods are being dumped on the market which severely hurt the local products which can not compete with the lower prices of some imported agricultural products. Moreover there is a big difference between the prices of exported manufactured goods and the agricultural products which make the living standards of the relatively poor farmers even lower.

Threat to food security

Furthermore, the relatively low production of agriculture poses a threat to "self sufficiency" and "food security" which Jordan aims to achieve. The above problems also apply to livestock and the poultry industry in Jordan. But in the case of the latter, it was pointed out, competition from exp-

orted frozen chickens and the lack of a large enough market has led to a stagnation in the poultry industry.

The livestock, however, suffers other problems. Lack of pasture land and the high price of fodder together with its poor quality hinders the development of livestock industry.

Livestock products, especially lamb, are unable to cope with the local demand. Imported meat, which is sold at cheaper prices, is used to compensate for the shortage of the local supply.

Members proposals

Members then made a number of proposals to improve agriculture and increase its productivity. Among the most significant were the following:

- that the ministry should assume a stronger and more effective role in the guidance of agriculture.
- more coordination between all the agricultural cooperations under stricter ministerial supervision.
- more coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Supply.
- the establishment of an agricultural development bank.
- the foundation of a Chamber of Agriculture.
- the removal of government legislation that bans the usage of underground water in the north, and to use this water for agricultural purposes.
- to build more dams on the river to prevent the erosion of the soil and to use the water more effectively for irrigation.

— to improve public services in the rural areas.

— that the government increase its financial support and subsidies to farmers and agricultural products.

— to secure tractors and agricultural machinery for farmers to rent at reasonable rates from agricultural corporations.

— to adopt a practical marketing policy to secure an outlet for local agricultural products, taking into consideration the European markets as a possible option.

— to coordinate more closely with the Arab countries to increase financial support to the West Bank farmers, and to secure markets for the occupied Arab territories' agricultural output.

The Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin then gave a brief speech in which he said discussion is vital for overcoming the sector's problem. He then thanked the NCC for opening "new dimensions" for the Ministry of Agriculture to explore.

Mr. Dudin added that he agreed with the speakers that agriculture is an integral part of the development policy in Jordan.

The council decided to refer the ministry's and the members' reports to the NCC's Agricultural Committee for a detailed study. The committee is expected to present its final proposals at a future session.

Nabulsi gets extra term

AMMAN (Petra) — The June issue of the "Banks in Jordan" magazine stated that a royal decree had been issued approving the reappointment of Dr. Mohammed Sa'id Al Nabulsi as governor of the Central Bank of Jordan for the duration of five years beginning June 1, 1983.

The royal decree also approved the reappointment of Mr. Hussein Al Qasem deputy-governor of the central bank, for a five-year period as of June 12, 1983.

Dr. Nabulsi also received the Gold Mercury International on May 7, 1983 in a ceremony held in Istanbul under the patronage of the Turkish president. The award is an indication of the distinguished position of the Central Bank of Jordan at an international banking level.

First cargo freighter flies in

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Lufthansa Boeing 747 F all cargo freighter was expected to land Monday night for the first time at Amman's new Queen Alia International Airport, a Lufthansa official said Monday.

The Lufthansa Jumbo Jet, which is chartered to carry 17 tons of switchboard and other electro-mechanical equipment to the Jordan Electric Power Company, will arrive from Doha, Qatar. This is the first time a full cargo plane of this type will be landing at Queen Alia International Airport.

Lebanese parliament debates withdrawal pact

(Continued from page 1)

agreement, its implementation has been cast into sharp doubt by Israel's refusal to pull out its forces from southern Lebanon unless Syria also withdraws from the north and east.

Syria has pledged to wreck the agreement, which grants Israel surveillance rights over southern Lebanon. It says these and other conditions will harm its own security.

The agreement has already been approved by the Lebanese cabinet and parliamentary committees, as well as by the Israeli Knesset (parliament).

Parliamentary approval is not strictly required by the Lebanese constitution but President Amin Gemayel is seeking it in a bid to muster as much domestic backing as possible for the accord in the face of Syrian hostility and a cool reception from many fellow Arab

states. The debate later adjourned until Tuesday after nine deputies had spoken, mostly in favour of the agreement.

Before the agreement can come into force, it must be signed by President Gemayel then Lebanon and Israel should exchange texts. Lebanese officials say.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said last week parliamentary approval did not necessarily mean

the accord would go into effect.

His comments were seen as an attempt to persuade wavering deputies that a yes vote would not commit Lebanon to going through with the deal if this would put it on a collision course with Syria and the rest of the Arab World.

Israeli officials have accused Lebanon of dragging its feet over ratifying the agreement due to Syrian pressure. Lebanon denies the charge.

Israelis kill detainee in South Lebanon camp

(Continued from page 1)

the residents said. At least three Ansar prisoners are known to have been shot dead, but local residents believe the figure is much higher. An undisclosed number have also died from illness or cold, according to diplomats in Beirut.

The Israeli military spokesman near Beirut said details of Sunday night's Ansar incidents had been communicated to delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), who monitor conditions at the camp.

There are just under 5,000 prisoners in Ansar, mostly Palestinians but including around

1,000 Lebanese and a few foreigners, according to Red Cross sources.

Some were rounded up during the Israeli invasion while others have been picked up since, usually suspected of aiding Palestinian guerrillas or Lebanese resistance groups.

The camp was quiet Monday

but the perimeter was heavily manned.

At the camp's main gate, which straddles the former direct road from Nabatiyeh to the Mediterranean coast, Israeli soldiers refused all comment on Sunday night's incidents. "You must go to Tel Aviv and ask there," they told reporters.

Syria ready to receive Shultz but not to discuss pact

(Continued from page 1)

Arab majority disagreed with Syria. There has been no public word from the Syrians on whether they would be ready to test that belief in an Arab summit which, according to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Sunday, Saudi Arabia is trying to organise.

Syrian media has not referred to Mr. Arafat's disclosure. In the past, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has been wary of Arab summits.

When such a proposal was made by Morocco earlier this year, Syrian officials stressed the need for careful preparation. Diplomats said Mr. Assad had no wish to be

put in a corner over hardline policies which he deems to be in both the Syrian and Arab interest.

Mr. Assad is the key figure in all three major inter-Arab differences.

Aside from holding out against Washington's plans for a Lebanese and Palestinian solution, Mr. Assad has been backing

non-Arab Iran in its Gulf war with Iraq.

Syria has stopped Iraq pumping crude oil across its territory. Meanwhile, since most active service Palestinian guerrillas are located in Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon, Mr. Assad's attitude is crucial to the rift in Fateh, the main commando group.

Kohl weighing pros and cons of tank sales to Saudis

(Continued from page 1)

matter, but Chancellor Kohl would discuss it on his Riyadh visit.

Asked how advanced the government's deliberations were, Mr. Boenisch said: "The whole process is in a state of discussion."

Die Welt said Prince Sultan had raised the prospect of arms orders worth up to 12 billion marks (\$4.8

billion).

According to former cabinet colleagues, Mr. Schmidt personally favoured the tank deal because of Bonn's strong economic and political ties with Riyadh, but decided not to press it because of potentially crippling SPD and Israeli opposition.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Ben-Ari called on Foreign Min-

ister Hans-Dietrich Genscher last week but declined comment on reports that he had objected strongly to the possible arms deal.

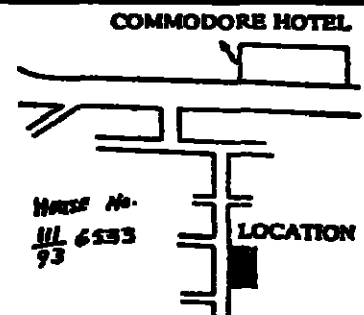
Die Welt said Mr. Kohl had told Prince Sultan Bonn would have to consult Israel and the United States before any agreement.

It said the government had sent a senior official to Israel in the last few days to discuss the issue with the Israeli government prior to

Chancellor Kohl's planned visit there in September. Diplomatic sources said Bonn was unlikely to announce any decision before the chancellor's visit.

Diplomatic sources said the new government seemed inclined to meet at least some of the Saudi arms wishes, which included an anti-aircraft tank equipped with Franco-German Roland surface-to-air missiles.

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Israel's gloom

THERE was another huge anti-war demonstration in Tel Aviv last week—a protest by tens of thousands of people weary of Israel's interminable war in Lebanon. This was the culmination of a protest march started from the Lebanese border a week previously. The rally came just two days before the first anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon. Anti-war feeling had been building up as the event approached amid daily reports of Israeli casualties, and for a month soldiers' mothers had been maintaining a day-and-night vigil outside Begin's office, bearing banners and placards demanding that he "bring the boys home."

There is a growing feeling of helplessness and gloom among Israelis as casualties mount in the war of attrition against their troops in Lebanon, with no prospect of an early withdrawal in sight. Speakers at the rally, many belonging to the "There is a Limit" group of dissident reservists, noted that the invasion of Lebanon had destroyed the armed forces' morale and divided them.

The increasing alienation among Israelis, especially the army, is worrying not only the opposition, but government officials too. One Begin aide has been quoted as admitting that the war in Lebanon "has divided the Israeli people in a way that no previous war ever did." Another high official said, "in our worst nightmares we never imagined that what has happened would happen." And no less a person than Defence Minister Moshe Arens is reported to be alarmed at the national rift spreading to the armed forces as well. Things must be really bad, considering that his predecessor Ariel Sharon has demanded that Israeli Television stop showing pictures from funerals of soldiers killed in Lebanon and that the radio read out their names just once. "It is lowering national morale and causing disaffection in the army," complained the "architect" of the Lebanon war recently — a far cry from his promise of greater safety and security to Israelis at the time of the invasion a year ago.

Many speeches at the demonstration heaped scorn on the government's idea that the Palestine problem could be settled by force and called for negotiations with the Palestinians. They also demanded an end to the "creeping colonisation" of the West Bank and Gaza.

It is a heartening fact that there are men and women of conscience in Begin's Israel.

— Arab News, Jeddah

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Zionist mentality betrayed

THE ISRAELI cabinet Sunday issued a statement assuming collective responsibility for the Israeli military operations during the invasion of Lebanon. The Israeli government thus sought to use the collective responsibility facade with which to cover for discharged Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who was previously claimed to be the sole architect of the barbaric invasion and its subsequent massacre of Palestinians.

The Begin government's new statement is in an attempt to save Sharon from the blame for these crimes, and reveals the terroristic nature of not only the cabinet, but also gives an indication of the Zionist mentality. Moreover, such a clarification exposes the Zionist claims of concern over peace in the Middle East, and its alleged interest in the security of the region's peoples. According to the Israeli concept of peace, the peoples of the region are to submit to the terror and might of the Israeli war-lord, and these people should choose to give up their human existence to satisfy the Zionist's lust for hegemony. The statement that was meant to save Sharon's reputation has in fact condemned the whole Israeli establishment, which is a timely reminder to the Arab Nation at a time when it is contemplating its future activities of the Israeli way of thinking.

Al Dustour: One and indivisible

ALL THE Middle East issues are not more obviously intertwined than ever before. Attempts to liquidate the Arab-Israeli conflict through separate solutions of some aspects of it has proved futile. The Camp David accords, which sought to settle the Egyptian-Israeli dispute have by no means led to a solution of the main problem. The U.S.-sponsored accord on Lebanon has met with even less success. The contradictory views over this accord show the extent of interaction among Middle East issues. Syria has refused to approve the Israeli withdrawal accord with Lebanon, as this poses a threat to its security. Moreover, Syria finds it impossible to separate the Israeli invasion of Lebanon from that of the Golan Heights, which has been formally annexed by Israel.

The Palestinians in the Bekaa Valley find demands for their withdrawal quite absurd. They have been driven out of their homeland, which Israel is practically planning to annex, and they have nowhere to go. Yet, some are bold enough to ask them to once more leave. The aspects of conflict in the region are components of the overall problem of Israel's occupation of Arab territories, and the complete denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Experience has proved that unilateral agreements reach nowhere, and that the international character of the conflict requires U.N. participation together with the fair and disinterested cooperation of the two superpowers to put an end to the dispute in the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel, shaken to its core

IT IS now obvious that the impact of the Israel's costly presence in Lebanon is overwhelming the whole of Israeli society, including the Begin government itself. The Israeli cabinet tried Sunday to question the rationality of the Lebanese operation, and chose to assume collective responsibility for the consequences. Early elections might be contemplated by the Likud alliance, but will this resolve the Israeli crisis which is so affecting public opinion?

The Israelis have finally realised, more than a year after the invasion of Lebanon, that the war has achieved none of its goals. The act has all the hallmarks of having been much of an individual extremist action rather than a necessary strategic move as Begin has tried to sell it. The bill, both in terms of lives sacrificed and money spent is indeed growing daily. The whole issue of force as a means of implementing Zionist plans is more than ever being questioned by the average Israeli.

Summitry's discouraging record

By Rami G. Khouri

I am worried by all the talk about an imminent Arab summit in the very near future to discuss the prevailing situation in the Arab World and heal the divisions that define inter-Arab relations today. I am worried, I say, because I have come in the 1970s and early 1980s to look upon Arab summits as the modern political equivalent of medical hallucinogens — substances that produce sensory experiences of things that do not exist outside one's mind. To be more specific, I have come to believe — sadly, but inevitably — that Arab summitry is being used two decades after its inception as an instrument of political camouflage. One is told by the official media throughout the Arab World that much will be resolved when the Arab heads-of-state gather at the next summit and tackle their differences. I don't believe it any more, and I suspect that the more this kind of practice goes on, the less credibility it will have in the eyes of the many millions of Arabs

who are, presumably, the ultimate beneficiaries of Arab summitry.

My specific objection to holding Arab summits is that they may become an instrument of collective weakness and indecision. We resort to summits when we are faced with powerful inter-Arab differences, as we are today, but we fail to face up to the hard and awful reality that the development of the Arab nation-state during the past four decades has left Arab summitry behind as an anachronistic dream of a distant, more simple age. In the 1950s and early 1960s, it may have been possible to talk of a co-ordinated Arab response to external challenges. This was attempted with the issue of Israeli diversion of the Jordan River basin waters in the early 1960s, and it was a failure. It was later attempted on political issues, such as the post-1967 Arab position vis-a-vis Israel, or the post-1979 Arab position towards Camp David, Anwar Sadat and Egypt. These, too, failed to wit-

stand the test of time. The interests of individual Arab nation-states, with their particular ideological bent, leaderships and material interests, always prevailed over the exhortations of a collective Arab conscience that was rooted in a genuine pan-Arab sentiment but that was constantly being contradicted by the actions of individual states. How could the Arab World aspire to coordinated action when it sported 21 parliaments, assorted political parties and often conflicting ideological associations with the superpowers?

The record of Arab summitry over the past 20 years speaks for itself. I do not suggest that we abandon meetings at which all the Arab states gather and express their opinions. This is a useful exercise that should be maintained in a loose form that follows the pattern of, for example, the annual economic summits of the Big 7 Western industrial states, the most recent of which was held at Wil-

liamsburg two weeks ago.

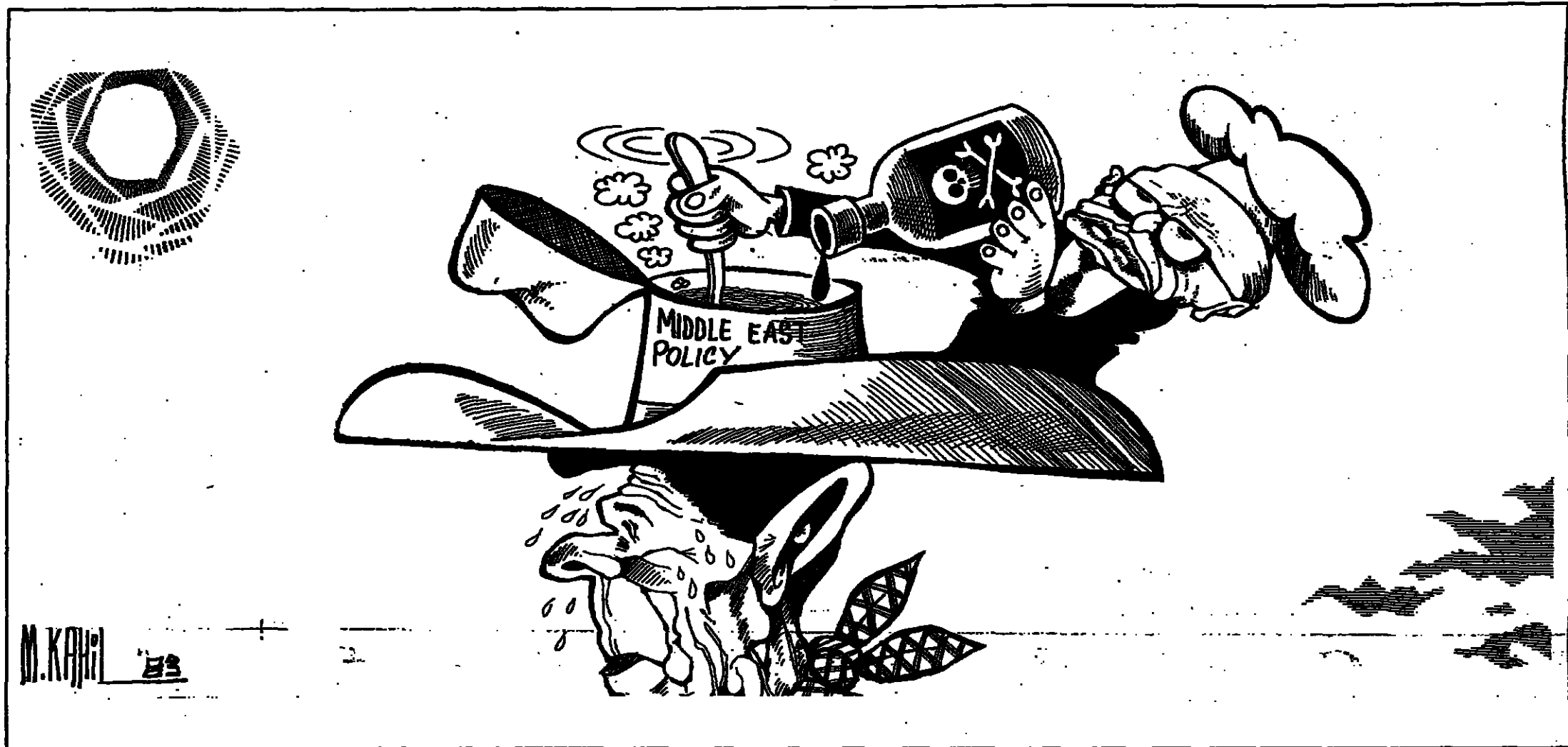
I do suggest, however, that we abandon Arab summitry as a tool of conflict resolution among Arab states. I say that Arab summitry has become an instrument of political camouflage because it covers up political deficiencies in the Arab World instead of dealing with them. The root cause of the contemporary Arab dilemma has never been dealt with at an Arab summit. That cause is the almost total lack of genuine Arab political institutions and processes by which the ordinary Arab can bridge the wide gap between his or her cultural identity as an Arab and his or her political allegiance to the sudden, powerful presence of a nation-state. It is strange, I think, that the Arab World is endowed with such an enormous array of human and material resources, and yet is constantly humiliated by its enemies and suffered by its own breed. I do not know a contented Arab. I do not know an Arab whose cultural and emo-

tional identity and pride is reflected in the political superstructure in which he or she lives. I do not know an Arab who flies the flag of his country on a flagpole in front of his home. I know of no joyous Arab. I know of no pockets of merriment anywhere in the Arab World.

If an Arab summit is to be held soon, let these topics be discussed. The leaders of the Arab nation-states have an obligation to get to the root cause of the helplessness and the aimlessness of their people. If pan-Arab summitry is still valid, let it answer why the Palestinians and Lebanese fought alone for three months in the summer of 1982. These are the kinds of questions that are being asked by an Arab citizenry that daily becomes increasingly detached from events taking place all around it, and that gradually loses faith in the meaning of its very identity. I fear that Arab summits may become a substitute for Arab political action. We may reach a

point where the simple holding of an Arab summit will be perceived as a meaningful act by the millions of Arabs who yearn for meaningful acts by the nation-states to which they subscribe. We have to separate the mechanism of Arab summitry from the common identity of Arabs and from the modern record of coordinated political action by Arab nation-states. The process of summitry cannot be allowed to become a substitute for the coordinated political action that is the object, but not always the result, of Arab summits.

There is much discontent, confusion and detachment today in the people and the land that call themselves Arab. If an Arab summit will face this fact and deal with it, it should be held soon. If not, it should be quietly recognised that the era of Arab political summitry should be allowed to lapse into the historical record, and the implications of this enormous fact should be dealt with accordingly.



El Salvador's civil war continues despite guerrilla successes

By Robert Black

SAN SALVADOR — Out-numbered and out-gunned, El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas have scored a string of military successes in recent months but have failed to break the stalemate in their war against the U.S.-backed army.

Striking at the army in increasingly bold operations, the guerrillas here knocked out two vital communications centres in eastern El Salvador this month and crippled the government's capability to coordinate ground movements in that area.

According to the rebels, the army suffered 130 casualties in fighting for a key military communications centre atop the Cacaaguatique Volcano, the biggest lost in a single battle since the start of the war.

Last year, according to the government, the army suffered 3,647 dead and wounded, averaging

more than 10 casualties a day.

"Given the disparity in numbers, about 5,000 guerrillas and 24,000 well-equipped regular troops, the rebels are doing well," said a European military expert. "But as things stand, neither side can win."

After three and a half years of war and at least 42,000 dead, his assessment is shared by most foreign diplomats here.

Although they are attacking more important targets than in the early stages of the war, including sizeable towns, the guerrillas are still unable to make territorial gains in the face of large-scale army counter-offensives.

Throughout the war, the five guerrilla groups under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) have fought on a similar pattern: Harass, attack, capture positions, and melt back as soon as the army sends in reinforcements.

"What has been happening recently is that the rebels are doing things on a larger scale," said a Western diplomat. "They use bigger attack forces, they temporarily take bigger towns, they inflict more casualties."

By the rebels' own estimates, they "control" almost a third of El Salvador but the assessment depends on the definition of control. Taken to mean areas where guerrillas can move without much danger of being tracked down and wiped out, it is probably correct, military experts say.

Guerrillas stopping traffic on the Panamerican Highway and other major roads to exact a "war tax" have become part of the Salvadoran traveller's life. By the time the army arrives, the tax collectors have usually vanished.

But even in the areas where the guerrillas are most solidly entrenched — the rugged mountain provinces of Morazan and Chalatenango along the border with Honduras — the army maintains

garrisons in major towns.

U.S. military advisers have often blamed the army's lack of progress in the war on the tendency of senior commanders to keep troops in their barracks rather than send them out in small, mobile units to fight the guerrillas on their own terms.

The "garrison mentality" prevalent in the army was one of the reasons why the U.S. as well as middle-level Salvadoran officers pressed for the replacement of Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia.

After weeks of public wrangling over his post, he finally stepped down in April and was replaced by General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

The former head of the National Guard has started weeding out officers considered incompetent but the changes have yet to make a decisive impact on the way the army wages war, Western experts say.

The U.S., El Salvador's chief financier and armorer, is now pinning its hopes for army advances in the war on stepped-up training of Salvadoran troops.

In a move to get around the Reagan administration's self-imposed ceiling of 55 U.S. military advisers for El Salvador, the U.S. government is planning to send 120 advisers to neighbouring Honduras to train Salvadoran soldiers there.

The advisers, all members of the "green beret" elite unit, are due to teach counter-insurgency tactics to some 2,500 men — a rapid reaction battalion of 1,100 and four light infantry units of 350 men each.

U.S. optimism that more training will mean harder blows to the guerrillas is not universally shared. "A third of the armed forces as they now stand have enjoyed the benefit of American training," said a sceptical European military

attache in Central America. "But that has not resulted in much progress."

An entire battalion was trained at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, last year and the overall total of officers and men instructed in the U.S. or by U.S. advisers in El Salvador stands at some 8,000.

According to the guerrillas, their foes are relying increasingly on air power to make up for lack of progress on the ground.

A-37 dragonfly fighter-bombers and Huey helicopter gunships routinely bomb and strafe suspected guerrilla strongholds but their missions appear to have limited effect, partly because the terrain of rugged mountain clad with dense vegetation favours the insurgents.

"Both sides are hoping to fight each other to the negotiating table, eventually," said a Latin American diplomat. "but with the present balance of military power that is a remote prospect."

Nations still separated by differences at UNCTAD

By John Rogers

BELOGRADE — Rich and poor nations have agreed on a vital ground rule at this year's biggest international economic conference, but wide differences still separate them.

They all acknowledge that they are partners in pulling the world out of its worst recession since the great depression of the 1930s.

But the North and South — the industrial and developing countries — remain far apart in the emphasis they give to the interdependence of their economies and what it means in terms of government policy.

Ministers, officials and experts from more than 150 nations are working on solutions to world economic problems at the sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade, due to end on June 30.

The UNCTAD meeting, the first such gathering for four years, will set the tone for future international negotiations in other

bodies on aid, trade, commodities and finance.

Early in the marathon session, with detailed discussion just beginning behind closed doors, the atmosphere is positive but the chances of substantial agreement appear slender, delegates say.

The Third World is putting special stress on the need for urgent measures to lift developing nations out of an economic morass caused by stagnant trade, low commodity prices, crushing debt and interest payments and flagging Western aid commitments.

It wants a big injection of aid, and UNCTAD Secretary-General Ganesani Corea puts the extra amount required at \$5 to \$140 billion over the next two years.

To increase liquidity in developing countries, the Third World wants a special issue of some \$30 billion of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reserve assets, called Special Drawing Rights, over the same period.

It also wants action to strengthen and stabilise markets in the commodities from which developing nations earn most of their hard currency, as well as a lib-

eralisation of trade.

But there is little sign that the Third World will get the United States and the 10-nation European Community to agree to many of their proposals, delegates say.

Accord is emerging so far only in two fields.

Most countries have stated their commitment to establishing a common fund to support commodity prices, agreed in 1980 but still far short of ratification.

"We are closer to establishing a common fund here than at any time before," Corea told Reuters, adding that he did not feel the United States, whose ratification is considered vital, was hostile to the principle of a fund.

There is also widespread call for urgent measures to help the 36 least-developed countries, mostly African.

But these are only small parts of the Third World programme, and action on them will not bring the boost to their economic growth which developing countries say is vital to a sustained world recovery from recession.

The Third World argues that

revival of the West's industries depends on selling more to developing countries and that these will not be able to buy more unless they are helped to acquire the funds to boost their own economies first.

"One cannot foresee healthy recovery or growth in the industrial countries if the developing countries are relegated to a slow pace of economic development," U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairwoman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, said the Third World argument was not new.

"It is a case of banging on a closed door in the hope of its opening some day, some time," she said.

At the UNCTAD session so far, that door has cracked open slightly through Western delegates' readiness to acknowledge economic interdependence and through the unpolished tone of Third World demands.

But on specifics, the door remains largely shut. Western del-

egates have held out no hope of a big rise in aid, and there is no early sign of a meeting of minds on how to boost Third World liquidity.

Speaking for the European Community, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdordt said massive transfers of extra funds to the developing nations would not solve all their difficulties.

Views converge on protectionism — no one like it, in theory. But no accord on the next steps to liberalise trade has yet emerged.

The debate is hampered by different priorities in North and South and by their divergent views of the role of UNCTAD.

Western nations continue to believe that their own incipient recovery from recession can serve as the main driving force for world economic revival, with special steps to promote growth in developing nations desirable but subsidiary.

While they welcome UNCTAD as a forum for exchanging views, they do not want it to be the place where detailed, binding solutions

are hammered out. They want to retain their independence of action, while the developing countries tend to favour new multilateral agreements.

The West says existing bodies like the IMF, World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are adequate.

Most Western nations show little sympathy for long-term demands from the South — shelve them at UNCTAD in favour of more urgent measures — that these bodies, which they dominate and which are cornerstones of the international system, be reformed to give the developing countries more say.

Third World delegates agree that a Western recovery will help them, but say it will not last without a parallel boost to their own growth.

They also feared that a statement by IMF managing director Jacques De Larosiere, saying Western economies would grow at a rate of about three per cent this year and next, would make the West less receptive to their arguments.

Oman moves rapidly into the modern world

By Barry Simpson
Reuters

MUSCAT — Oman, a land where time stood still for centuries, has moved rapidly into the modern world.

In the 13 years since Sultan Qaboos Bin Said replaced his father in a bloodless coup, Oman's growing oil revenue has been harnessed to transform a once-peaceful economy into an increasingly prosperous welfare state.

In 1970, there were only three primary schools and one hospital serving a population of about

600,000 people.

Today, about 350 schools provide free education for 100,000 children and there are 14 state-run hospitals for Oman's nearly one million people, many of whom live in remote areas of the 300,000 square kilometre Gulf state.

Prosperity has replaced poverty for most of Oman's people and signs of an oil-financed development programme are everywhere.

Despite lower oil revenues because of the world glut, tall apartment blocks, offices and hotels

continue to rise on coastal plains around the capital, Muscat.

Still evident, however, are relics of Oman's turbulent past. Dozens of forts and watchtowers, many built by 16th century Portuguese invaders, dot bleak mountains rising steeply from the northern shores.

Buildings from the British presence, which started in the 18th century, also survive within the ancient walls of the capital, ringing the opulent and modern sultan's palace.

In the Mutrah Souk (market), the contrast between modern

Oman and its tribal past is further underlined by shops selling video recorders and home computers next to stalls offering antique flintlock rifles, swords and daggers.

The pace of change appears to have bewildered some local people.

In 1970, the government of Sultan Said Bin Taimur was widely regarded as one of the most reactionary and isolationist in the Middle East.

Slavery was widespread, many of Oman's laws were medieval and the Portuguese forts and other jails served as grim dungeons for

hundreds of Said's opponents.

Said refused to spend the oil wealth which began to flow into his coffers in the mid-1960s on anything other than building up his armed forces to counter internal insurgency and feuding with neighbouring South Yemen.

His son, Qaboos, envisaged a brighter future for Oman. On returning from Britain after attending the Sandhurst Military Academy, Sultan Qaboos replaced his father and set about transforming Oman's economic and social systems, and its relations with the outside world.

Sultan Qaboos took charge of the key government portfolios of finance, foreign affairs and defence and poured millions of dollars into development programmes to reshape Oman's agriculture and fishing industries.

He also built facilities to support a growth in light industry and mining alongside the developing oil sector.

With Oman's northern peninsula guarding the narrow strait of Hormuz, the sea-lane through which much of the world's crude oil passes from higher up the Gulf, defence remained a priority for

the sultanate.

Continuing strife with South Yemen, including a bitter war in the mid-1970s, was another factor in Sultan Qaboos' decision to build-up one of the most modern and best-equipped armed forces in the region.

On the diplomatic front, Oman maintained close relations with Britain and developed ties with the United States and other Western countries. It also moved closer to Arab countries.

In 1981, Oman joined Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar to

form the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The grouping was forged initially out of concern for the area's security following the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In its two years of existence, the council has done much to harmonise the six states' approach to economic, trade and foreign policy.

In 1982, the council brought Oman and South Yemen to the negotiating table in an effort to normalise their relations after years of hostility.

Hamburger rules over a vast kingdom in U.S.

By Kim Brown

America's hamburger fixation is more a part of the national identity than ever.

Despite evidence that health-conscious Americans are controlling their appetite for beef (consumption of red meat is down 23 per cent from 10 years ago, according to one survey), the hamburger remains America's No. 1 entree choice, according to the National Restaurant Association. The latest poll by the Restaurant & Institutions trade publication shows that more than 80 per cent of all food service operators offer hamburgers on their menus.

Thick or thin, rare or well-done — what makes a good hamburger and where the best can be found warrant heated discussion among serious hamburger eaters. If there is such a thing as hamburger heaven, it's Winstead's in Kansas City, Missouri, says Calvin Trillin of the New Yorker magazine. Winstead's serves plain, thin hamburgers, thoroughly brown in colour, on white-bread buns.

Winstead's burgers are so lightweight that they usually are ordered in multiples to avoid walking away hungry; their charm is in that delightful combination of tastes — beef, ketchup, mustard, onions,

pickles, and mushy bun — that Kansas Citians swear is addictive. Thick burgers also have their fans. "The ideal hamburger is about half a pound (one-fifth of a kilogram) of freshly ground beef, preferably sirloin," says Martin Sinkoff, wine editor of Park Cities People in Dallas, Texas. "The patty shouldn't be too compact — just lightly formed so it will hold — sprinkled with salt and pepper, and broiled or grilled over a high flame. I like them rare on the inside and crusty outside."

The Yale University crowd in New Haven, Connecticut, swarms to Louis' Lunch for their hamburgers. Proprietor Ken Lassen claims that Louis' Lunch was the first restaurant to serve a hamburger sandwich in the United States.

"In 1890 my grandfather started to grind the trimmings from his steak sandwiches to make a patty, which he put on a plate and served with home fries (potatoes)," says Lassen. "Then one day a customer said, 'Louis, put that thing between two slices of bread — I've got to get back to work.' That was it. We've been serving hamburgers ever since."

The big three hamburger chains — McDonald's, Burger King and Wendy's — have all but replaced the local burger joint across the

United States. After two decades of tremendous growth, they have more than 11,000 outlets among them.

In a taste-ranking survey of 59 food chains conducted by Restaurants & Institutions, Wendy's (home of the "hot and juicy" home-style burger) came out on top, followed by Burger King and McDonald's.

Ruth Reichl, food critic of California magazine, says, "I think overall, hamburgers are getting better because of the resurgence of pride in American food. The new group of bars and grills all serve hamburgers. The Balboa Cafe in San Francisco, which is run by one of the most famous chefs in California, serves fabulous hamburgers."

Today's old-style hamburgers have a new twist. Traditional trimmings such as cheese, mustard, ketchup, mayonnaise, lettuce, tomatoes, onions and pickles are still with us, but today a diner can truly have a burger his or her way: Smothered with chili, bacon, mushrooms, pizza sauce — even sprouts, sour cream or avocado. And the classic soft white or sesame seed bun has given way to pita bread, English muffins or bagels in trendy eateries.



Hamburger fan prepares to consume a Big Mac hamburger at a McDonald's fast food restaurant. The hamburger remains the favourite food of Americans, offered by 80 per cent of all U.S. food service operators. (Photo Press & Publications Service).

— USA Today

Germans unhappy with soaring unemployment

By Heinz Peter Dietrich
Reuters

BONN — Disillusioned by the trade unions' failure to tackle their problems, more and more West German unemployed are starting self-help organisations.

About 500 jobs action groups sprang up in West Germany as unemployment soared over two million last November and hit a record 2.54 million or 10.4 per cent earlier this year out of a total work force of about 24.4 million.

The 15,000 members are determined to dissolve the groups as soon as possible by finding jobs, but faced with government predictions of average unemployment of nearly 2.5 million over the next few years the groups may be around for some time.

For years unemployment was not a serious issue in West Germany, which successfully resisted recession longer than its neighbours.

But with the jobless rate now rising, newly formed civic action groups have become more and more influential on environmental and arms issues in recent years.

Trade unions are not happy with reminders from the action groups that, despite high unemployment, thousands of workers are still doing overtime.

The groups' strength is still minute compared with the might of the unions. Earlier this month the West German Trade Union Federation coorganised a rally in Stuttgart against unemployment in which about 80,000 people took part.

At the same time in Bonn the coordination office of the jobless action groups called for a rally in the capital, but only 3,000 attended.

The West German post-war generation is painfully discovering that the "economic miracle" is now over.

Early each month the doleful face of Federal Labour Office President Josef Stiglitz appears on television screens telling new tales of West German unemployment.

Many Germans feel personal shame at being unemployed, even though most have lost their job or are unable to get one.

Stiglitz estimates that all but five per cent of the unemployed are actively seeking a job. "We have to increase our self-respect," one action group member said. "We must show ourselves in public and not just hide away at home or in bars."

With more competition for jobs, growing hostility is aimed at the country's 4.6 million foreigners, especially the 1.6 million Turks. One of the main goals of the groups is to curb such prejudices.

All wage and salary earners except public servants are insured against unemployment. Jobless workers receive unemployment pay for one year of about two-thirds of their last earnings.

The longer-term jobless can seek "unemployment support" of up to 58 per cent of their last income. But there is a growing number of people who do not apply for these benefits, nor for social aid provided by the local authorities.

Most jobless action group members reject social aid as a means of forcing them into lifelong dependence.

Local governments facing shrinking budgets increasingly compel the jobless to earn their benefits by doing public duties like grave-digging and street-cleaning.

But the groups did not want to see wages held down because of unemployment, one member said, urging the employed and the wealthy to share jobs and money with the unemployed.

Trade unions should form special branches within their organisations for the jobless, providing them with money and accommodation for their fight, the action groups demand.

"As long as the unions do not recognise us we will have no power," one action group organiser said. But the groups are increasing their political stature, and have the support of the executive of the opposition Social Democratic Party, which lost power last October to a centre-right coalition.

The tiny West German Communist Party and the radical greens, elected to parliament for the first time on March 6, are both trying hard to play a role within the groups.

Another group member said the jobless could become the most powerful organisation in West Germany if they formed their own party. He said there were another two million unemployed who did not appear in the official registers. The demonstration in Bonn could be just a small beginning.

Ivory Coast's obscure bush village to replace Abidjan

By Peter Blackburn

YAMOOUSSOUKRO — Yamoussoukro—Africa's Brasilia and a latter-day Versailles — has finally fulfilled its vocation to be the capital of the Ivory Coast. Formerly an obscure village buried in the bush, Yamoussoukro owes its dramatic promotion to being the birthplace of President Houphouët Boigny, the country's aged and highly respected leader.

"A mark of appreciation from a grateful nation" was how one Ivorian deputy described the unanimous decision of the National Assembly early this year to transfer the capital from Abidjan.

Yamoussoukro is no longer isolated from the outside world. A

road out through the tropical rain forest links it to Abidjan on the coast. The 150-mile journey can be made in under two and a half hours thanks to a magnificent motorway which covers over half the distance. An excellent, if under-used airport means that it is only a half hour flight away.

The town has been planned on a grand scale. The view from the flying saucer-shaped restaurant balanced on the 14th floor of the five-star President Hotel reveals a rolling landscape dotted with artificial lakes and crisscrossed by broad, empty avenues lined by innumerable lamp posts.

While huge sums have already been spent on what some out-

siders regard as an extravagant folly, much more needs to be invested, notably in government office blocks and housing for the many thousands of civil servants who will work here. Planners point out that in contrast to Abidjan's cramped lagoon location there is plenty of space to expand Yamoussoukro from its present population of 40,000 to 150,000 by the end of the decade.

Overcrowding and congestion were major factors prompting Abidjan's Mayor, Mr. Emmanuel Dioulo, to propose the transfer of the capital last January.

He said that Abidjan, with a population of 1.8 million, rising by 11 per cent a year, was fast grow-

ing out of control. Yet when Abidjan itself became the capital in 1934, it was little more than a fishing village on a lagoon. The construction of the railway and later the port were the major factors in its rapid growth.

About half the city's population are foreigners, mainly poor immigrant workers from neighbouring West African states and a French colony of about 40,000. About 26,000 people live in "bidonvilles" without proper sanitation, running water or electricity.

With jobs scarce after three years of recession, Abidjan's unemployed have turned increasingly to crime. Although the

problems are on a smaller scale, city officials are haunted by the spectre of Lagos in Nigeria and are anxious to avoid the creeping paralysis that has gripped that city.

If present growth rates continue, Abidjan will have 10 million people by the year 2000. An estimated \$285 million a year, about 40 per cent of the national investment budget, is needed merely to maintain the city's infrastructure at present levels.

Mr. Dioulo's proposal therefore received unanimous support from the regional sections of the ruling Parti Democratique de Cote d'Ivoire, and there is apparently considerable popular support for the Yamoussoukro transfer.

However, there is some discontent in intellectual circles both over the way the decision was made and over the choice of Yamoussoukro. It is felt that the national debate was effectively one-sided and that the new capital might not be durable, given the president's age and the country's complex ethnic balance. Others will miss the bright lights and sophisticated life of Abidjan.

Some bankers are concerned about the financial implications of the transfer in a country carrying out a stringent austerity programme under IMF guidance. The country's external debt is estimated at \$6 billion and debt service at 35 per cent of export ear-

nings and transfers.

However the World Bank is understood to view the transfer favourably as it will help amortise the heavy investments already carried out. Unlike other new African capitals, such as Nigeria's Abuja, a considerable amount of infrastructure is already in place.

Property developers in Abidjan view the transfer with dismay. There will be much vacant office space — notably in the new "Cite Administrative" — and expensive villas with swimming pools are expected to be difficult to let.

Foreign diplomats have expressed little enthusiasm for the transfer, despite the prospect of a more relaxed life style and a heat-

thier climate. The move will also involve investment in new embassies and staff accommodation. Ironically, Nigeria has just laid the foundation stone of a 10-storey \$5.7 million chancery in Abidjan.

As Abidjan will remain the economic capital, much commuting to Yamoussoukro is likely to be necessary to see the government officials based there; foreign businessmen point to the extra expense and time that this will involve.

A timetable for the transfer has still to be fixed, but it is understood that it is likely to take place progressively over several years.

— Financial Times news feature

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

| | |
|-------|--------------------------|
| 15:30 | Koran |
| 15:35 | Cartoons |
| 16:10 | Black Horse |
| 16:35 | Famous Scientists |
| 16:50 | Children's Programme |
| 17:25 | Arabic Series |
| 18:35 | Religious Programme |
| 19:10 | Arabic Series |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:40 | Ramadan Quiz |
| 21:40 | Special Panel Discussion |
| 22:30 | Arabic Film |
| 23:00 | News Summary |
| 23:10 | Film Continued |

FOREIGN CHANNEL

| | |
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| 18:00 | French Programme |
| 19:00 | News in French |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:30 | Movie of the Week: "Partners in Crime" - Lee Grant |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:15 | News in Dallas |

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.00 KHz. SW

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|-------|-----------------------------|
| 07:00 | Morning Show |
| 07:30 | News Bulletin |
| 10:00 | News Summary |
| 10:05 | Morning Show |
| 12:00 | News Summary |
| 12:05 | Pop Session |
| 13:00 | News Summary |
| 13:05 | Pop Session |
| 14:00 | News Bulletin |
| 14:10 | Instruments |
| 14:30 | In Concert |
| 15:00 | Concert Hour |
| 16:00 | News Summary |
| 16:05 | Instrumental, Old Favorites |
| 17:00 | Science Report |
| 17:30 | Pop Session |
| 18:00 | News Summary |
| 18:05 | Top Twenty |
| 19:00 | News Summary |
| 19:30 | Date with a Star |
| 20:00 | Evening Show |
| 21:00 | News Summary |
| 21:05 | Evening Show |
| 22:00 | News Summary |
| 22:05 | News Headlines |

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 News 06:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 06:45 Interlude 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:24 Home News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News 08:30 Jazz for the Aching 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News 09:30 2

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Poland wants 20 years to repay its huge debts

WARSAW (R) — Poland is proposing a new plan for dealing with its huge debts to Western banks that would spread repayments over 20 years, a senior Polish planning official said Monday.

Mr. Janusz Obdowski, chairman of the state planning committee and deputy prime minister, said this bold proposal was being put to Western bankers who are meeting Polish officials in Vienna Monday. Ideally, Poland's entire debt to the West, which he put at \$25 billion, could be rescheduled over 20 years with an eight-year grace period, he told a press conference.

Mr. Obdowski said Poland needed low-interest, hard-currency credits to be able to build up its industry to a level where it was exporting enough to pay back its debts.

The Polish economy had been running without credit from the West for the past 18 months since the imposition of martial law and had learned to pay cash. Mr. Obdowski said, but without fresh credit it would be difficult to repay existing debts.

Under these circumstances Poland had a \$400 million surplus in trade with the West over the first five months of 1983, which showed that eventually the country would be able to pay its way, Mr. Obdowski said.

But the debt was so great that a long-term agreement was needed to give some sort of stability, he added.

"Both sides are tired of having to go through these protracted negotiations every year. A long-term settlement would be more sensible," he said.

Losses to the Polish economy from trade sanctions imposed by the United States and other Western countries because of martial law had amounted to some \$12 billion, he said.

Mr. Obdowski said Western governments had proved as yet unresponsive for political reasons to Polish overtures on the subject of debt rescheduling.

About 55 per cent of the Polish debt is owed to governments and the remainder to private banks, he said. Mr. Obdowski said sanctions meant Poland was leaning more heavily on its communist allies, in particular the Soviet Union.

Japan's trade minister calls for imports boost

TOKYO (R) — Japan's new minister of international trade and industry, Mr. Sosuke Uno, said in an interview published Monday that Japan should increase its imports to ease trade friction.

Mr. Uno, who took over his post on Friday, told Kyodo news agency that Japan has taken measures to limit exports of certain sensitive products, but added: "The main problem now is how to increase imports."

Ministry officials said they had begun a wide range of studies on ways to increase imports and trim Japan's large trade surplus.

They said one informal estimate put Japan's trade surplus in fiscal 1983, ending next March 31, at more than \$30 billion, compared with the government's original estimate of \$20 billion.

The officials said the 1983 trade surplus could be 50 per cent higher than once expected because of a recovery in Japan's exports, reflecting the economic upturn in the United States and some European countries, coupled with an expected fall in imports due to lower oil prices.

Possible measures to increase imports included a cut in taxes on durable consumer goods such as large imported cars, ministry officials added.

Sterling falls against dollar

LONDON (R) — Sterling dropped in value against the dollar and European currencies Monday as a cut in a Bank of England dealing rate indicated a likely reduction of British bank base rates.

Dealers said the one quarter of a percentage point cut in the central bank's money market dealing rate indicated it endorsed lower interest rates and was the probable first step to a reduction of the 10 per cent base rate, the annual interest rate on which lending charges are calculated by banks.

The dealing rate was last cut on April 14, when bank base rates were lowered from 10½ per cent.

But dealers said the banks may wait for the Bank of England to lower its rates by a further one quarter of a per cent before acting to reduce their own rates.

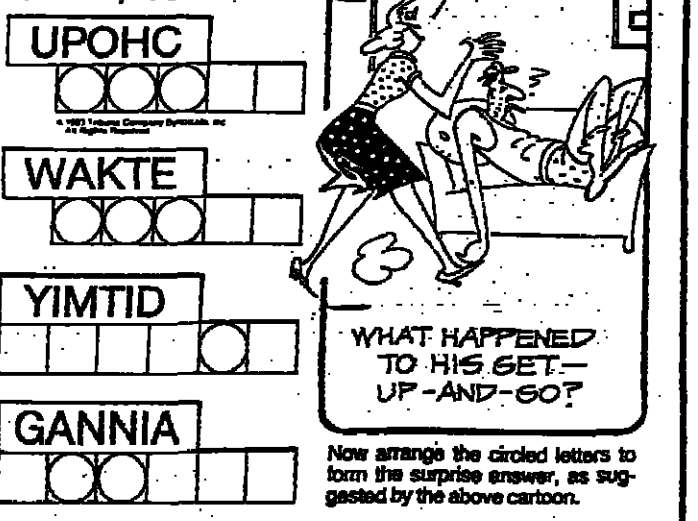
THE BETTER HALF

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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: PHOTO OLDER MISUSE BEMOAN

Answer: Psychiatrists don't have to worry as long as this happens—OTHERS DO

BIS urges Western states to expand their economies

BASLE (R) — The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Monday urged the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan to lead the world out of recession by expanding their economies.

The bank said in its annual report that these major industrial countries were now in a position to boost domestic demand as they had all brought inflation under control and were free from balance of payments constraints.

Backing its call it said "a debt-ridden world fraught with financial fragility" needed not only lenders, but also buyers.

It also called on the U.S. to curb large budget deficits to bring down high U.S. interest rates which are threatening to kill off a nascent economic recovery in these countries.

"It is difficult to see how a balanced and sustainable recovery of output can take place with real interest rates at their present levels," it cautioned.

Since the Williamsburg summit of major nations last month, which was widely regarded as inconclusive, U.S. interest rates have surged again, taking rates elsewhere with them and making borrowing by industry to finance expansion more expensive.

Reagan blamed

The BIS, which provides banking services for central banks and is a forum for international monetary cooperation, blames this on President Reagan's policy of allowing U.S. budget deficits to soar to over \$200 billion.

Big budget deficits have pushed interest rates higher because of the greater need to borrow money while at the same time keeping a tight, anti-inflationary grip on money supply.

"From every conceivable angle, the most important and most urgent

task is to exert downward pressure on U.S. interest rates," General Manager Guenther Schleimer wrote.

The BIS urged the U.S. authorities to cut the deficits by trimming spending and if necessary raising taxes. Tax cuts, more defence spending and tight monetary policy have been the cornerstones of President Reagan's economic policies.

However the original hope that the tax cuts would stimulate the economy, thus raising tax receipts and keeping the deficits in check has not so far been borne out.

The BIS also defended its role in emergency loans made over the past year by international institutions and banks to prevent debt collapses in Mexico, Brazil and some other countries.

"Large scale defaults could have unforeseeably damaging effects not only on the financial system as a whole, but on the economies of the lending countries and of other borrowing countries as well," it said.

It said emergency action to contain the debt crisis has succeeded so far in preventing the crippling of world lending and trade.

Now the most urgent task is to preserve these gains until an economic upswing in the Western industrialised world brings more fundamental relief to debtor countries, it said.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be allowed to lend substantial amounts to debtor countries, it said. The U.S. last year only grudgingly agreed to increases in IMF resources, and some governments believe they are still too small.

Carrots needed

Debtor countries need a carrot to take politically-unpopular measures which the IMF often imposes as conditions for its loans, the

bank said.

Although emergency rescue packages for heavily-indebted countries have averted an international debt crisis, the world's financial system remains basically fragile, the report said.

The BIS also came out in favour of intervention by central banks to influence exchange rates — another course of action generally opposed by the U.S.

Since Williamsburg, a strong dollar has risen further on foreign exchanges, causing higher import prices for other countries and limiting their scope to boost their economies for fear of renewing inflation.

The BIS said the "disturbingly high" dollar undermined the benefits of falls in the price of oil and encouraged protectionism in the U.S. as the country's competitive position in world trade worsened.

However intervention should not seek to freeze exchange rates at unrealistic levels, it added.

On the brighter side, the BIS report noted that consumer price inflation in major Western nations had dropped to 4½ per cent this spring from a peak of over 13 per cent in mid-1980.

Mr. Schleimer said there was greater hope than at any time since the first oil price shock in 1973 that the present recovery could be nurtured into a lasting, non-inflationary expansion.

"But will it be sufficiently quick, strong and widespread to help improve the current accounts of the deficit countries during the coming months," he concluded.

Urgent credit advocated

Meanwhile, central bank governors do not exclude having to make further emergency credits to heavily-indebted countries, a senior banker said Monday.

The president of the BIS Mr.

Fritz Leutwiler told the annual general meeting of the BIS that central bank governors hoped no more credits would be needed, but added "we cannot exclude that possibility".

Over the past year, Western central banks have extended bridging loans to Hungary, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Yugoslavia in order to help stave off an international debt crisis.

The funds were channelled through the BIS, which provides banking services for central banks, and Mr. Leutwiler said were provided because a credit collapse could have had serious consequences for the international banking system.

"We have shown that, when the need arises, the central-banking community can act promptly to avert disruptions in international payments and to safeguard the functioning of the international banking system," Mr. Leutwiler, who also heads the Swiss National Bank, said.

The BIS understands emergency credits to be those given to meet temporary cash flow problems faced by debtors and which would have repercussions well beyond the country concerned, Mr. Leutwiler said.

Some central bankers have recently expressed misgivings over BIS lending to debtor countries, which they see more as the task of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and commercial banks.

Mr. Leutwiler said BIS emergency loans have been made only on the understanding that the recipient countries promptly obtained longer-term credits from the IMF, which often attaches tough conditions to its loans.

He also warned that the funds which the BIS has at its disposal are limited and represent only a fraction of world monetary reserves.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Expectations of a near term cut in U.K. clearing bank base rates made for a very firm government bond market, dealers said. Equities were mixed, although prices were firming at the close as Wall Street stocks moved ahead. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.3 at 715.8.

Long dated bonds rose by 1½ points, while shorts gained ¼ point amid active demand from domestic investors and financial institutions. Dealers said sentiment was further boosted by apparent Bank of England endorsement of the lower interest rate trend when it cut its money market dealing rates.

Gold shares showed little change, while U.S. shares firmed. Most equities showed gains after firming in late trade. Glaxo added 5½p at 94½, while ICI and Distillers gained 6p and 7p respectively, but Plessey fell 1½p to 732. Firm oil had B.P. and Shell up 16p and 18p. Metal Box rose 1½p to 216 after results.

Southeby jumped 67p to 590 after 615 as Knoll International said it intends to raise its offer for the company to 630p per share. RTZ rose 7p to 539 despite plans for a £192 million rights issue. Banks fell slightly on the prospect of a base rate cut.

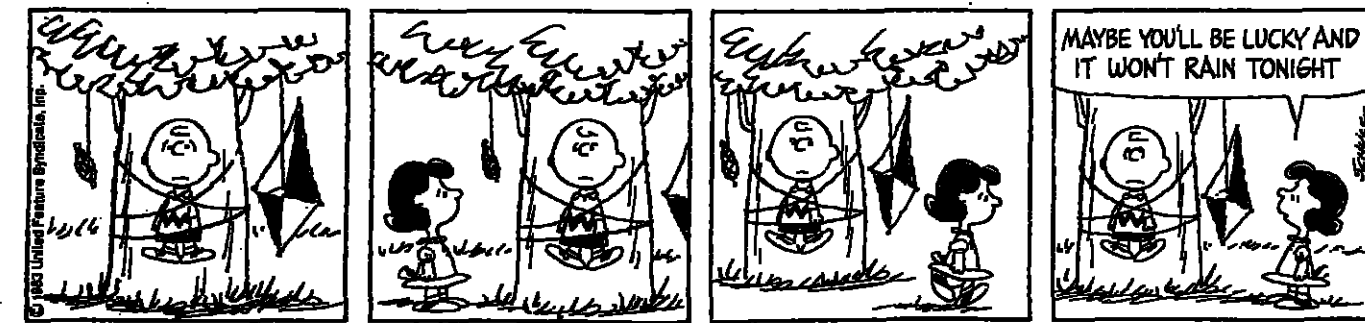
John Brown gained 4p at 30 on news it is discussing a possible engineering association with Hawker Siddeley, down 2p at 356. Firm newspapers had Associated and Fleet up 8p and 4p.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

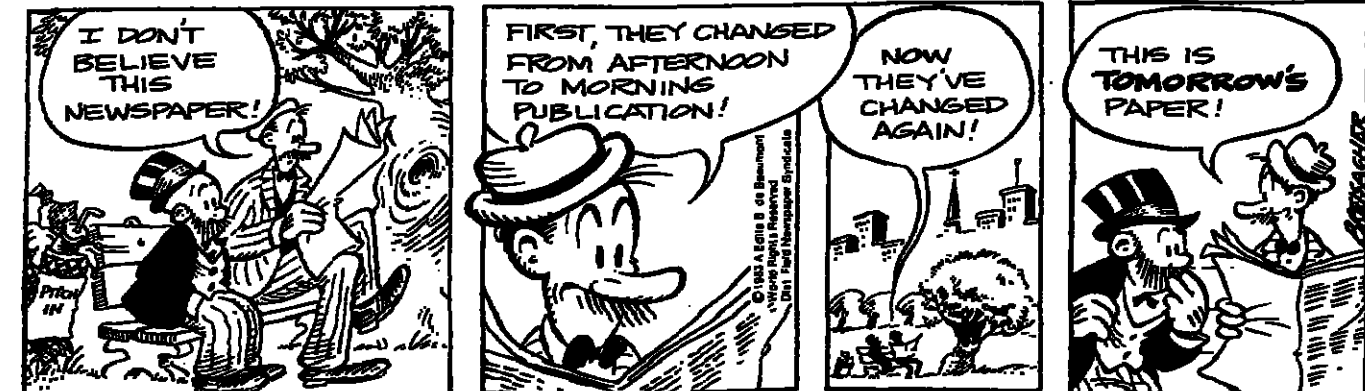
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.5610/20 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.2337/40 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.5410/20 | West German marks |
| | 2.8500/10 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.1160/75 | Swiss francs |
| | 50.80/84 | Belgian francs |
| | 7.6500/30 | French francs |
| | 1506.50/1507.50 | Italian lire |
| | 241.47/57 | Japanese yen |
| | 7.6125/75 | Swedish crowns |
| | 7.2270/2320 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 9.0600/0740 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 411.60/412.20 | U.S. dollars |

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



WORLD

U.S. envoy sees 'positive changes' in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — U.S. special envoy Richard Stone has praised "positive changes" in Guatemala's military-ruled government.

He told reporters his 24-hour visit to Guatemala Sunday had been "the most productive" of his 11-nation mission to assess possibilities for peace in turbulent Central America. He then left for a brief stop in Belize.

Mr. Stone previously had been in Nicaragua, whose relations with the United States have plummeted recently over charges that each is trying to destabilize the region's governments.

U.S.-Guatemalan relations, however, have strengthened with President Reagan breaking a six-year embargo of arms sales and military aid imposed by the Carter administration for alleged human rights violations.

Mr. Stone met President Efraim Rios Montt, Defence Minister Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores and Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola.

Salvador's crack troops reportedly suffer heavily

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadoran guerrillas have inflicted 80 casualties on elite U.S.-trained troops in a surprise attack in the northeast Morazan Province, rebel Radio Venceremos was quoted as saying.

The official rebel radio said guerrillas attacked members of the Atlacatl battalion on Friday and throughout Sunday for control of fire hill near the village of Ocala, 190 kilometres northeast of the capital.

The elite Atlacatl "had bitten the dust of defeat" in one of the most important victories against the tough, two-year-old battalion, the radio said. For the first time, three Atlacatl members were captured and taken prisoner, it added.

Military sources were unavailable to confirm the report.

The guerrilla action in Morazan came as 6,000 troops, including most of Atlacatl battalion, advanced up the Chichontepec Volcano in a major military offensive in the central eastern province of San Vicente.

However, military sources said guerrillas had apparently deserted the volcano, a former guerrilla stronghold overlooking the city of San Vicente, 35 kilometres from the capital.

The operation, called "well-being for San Vicente," was designed to secure the area for a civic programme of health, public works and food assistance to begin later this week, military sources said.

One Western military expert familiar with the operation said the objective of the plan was to isolate guerrillas from the local population so civic workers could begin efforts to bolster government support.

The operation will try also to attract guerrillas into the country's amnesty programme, he added.

Guerrillas have denounced the amnesty as lacking in safeguards and said the San Vicente campaign was destined to fail.

Salvadoran archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas called on both the government and guerrillas to end the violence of the country's three

and a half year-old civil war and seek reconciliation through dialogue.

"In this war," he said "it is the people who suffer."

'No U.S. troops'

WASHINGTON (R) — Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, declaring U.S. troops would not be used in Central America, said Sunday the United States primarily wanted to prevent the region becoming a communist "nest."

"Our aim is to enable Central American governments to defend their own legitimacy," he said in a television interview.

"We are doing what seems essential in preserving the democratically, freely chosen government in El Salvador," he added.

Mr. Weinberger added: "I do not see any contingency under which American troops would be used or needed in Central America."

Israelis in Lebanon trigger happy as shadowy raiders take their toll

By Phil Davison
Reuter

BEIRUT — With five Israelis killed and five wounded in guerrilla attacks in the last five days, the dusty roads through southern Lebanon have become extremely hostile territory for Israeli soldiers.

A year after they took control of South and parts of Central Lebanon, the Israelis have become bogged down in a guerrilla war for which their war machine is ill-suited.

The Israelis swept Palestinian guerrillas from southern Lebanon within a few days in June 1982 and later forced them from West Beirut after besieging the city.

Israeli warplanes, tanks, artillery and gunboats were too much for the Palestinians and their Syrian allies who now remain in the North and East of the country.

But the sophisticated Israeli weapons and large number of reservist soldiers trained mainly in regular combat have had little effect in deterring almost daily guerrilla attacks this month.

The Israelis, in official communications, blame the attacks on "terrorist squads" and tell reporters this means Palestinian guerrillas.

Most Lebanese, however, believe the attacks on Israeli patrols are carried out by leftist Muslim groups formerly allied



Local residents are increasingly resentful of ubiquitous Israeli

Israeli-held areas.

Most observers here believe it is unlikely the guerrillas have infiltrated due to the apparent strength of the Israeli front-line fortifications in the mountains and the Bekka Valley.

And the Israelis try to prevent the guerrillas moving between safe houses by making regular sweeps on houses and cars throughout the South, detaining suspects until they are sure they are innocent.

Whoever is behind the guerrilla attacks, Israeli soldiers in Lebanon have become increasingly nervous.

When they cross the border from Israel, past positions of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the soldiers take up alert positions.

Jeeps, trucks and armoured cars have mounted machine-guns manned and at the ready, usually front and rear. Even the soldiers transported from Israel in dull grey coaches poke their automatic rifle barrels through slits in the windows in case of attack.

In the South, old men who lost perhaps their houses, perhaps their families in the invasion, finger worry beads and stare without expression at the passing Israeli convoys.

Resentment against the Israelis has visibly increased recently.

In the South, small businessmen complain that the Israelis are trying to take over the local economy.

Subsidised Israeli fruit and vegetables appear on the Lebanese market, undercutting local farmers' prices, they say.

A Reuter reporter in the southern port of Sidon recently saw Israeli gunboats tow away two small cargo vessels which wanted to unload cement.

Fishermen at the harbour said such vessels, whose nationality was not clear, were usually forced to unload at the Israeli port of

Haifa. The goods then had to enter Lebanon by road after strict security checks and, possibly, payment of duty in Israel, the fishermen said.

The fact that 13 Lebanese were among those wounded in guerrilla attacks aimed at Israelis in the last five days has also increased resentment.

Lebanese drivers in the south now avoid being caught between Israeli vehicles on patrol on busy roads, in case of attack.

Constant Israeli roadblocks, particularly south Beirut, for security checks are also irritating many Lebanese.

The checks cause queues of cars several kilometres long at rush hours and some people who live behind Israeli lines and work in Beirut, or vice-versa, give up trying to get to work.

A Muslim couple resident in Beirut said it took their teenage daughter at least two hours each way daily to get to her school a few kilometres away but across Israeli lines.

The Israeli troops themselves have become increasingly tense as a result of the guerrilla attacks. Soldiers clean their weapons more regularly and strap extra magazines onto their M-16 rifles or Uzi sub-machine-guns to give them more firepower. Israeli officers outside Beirut said.

The Israelis increasingly fire their weapons when attacked, even when the source of attack is a bomb, or when carrying out searches, southern residents report.

In the last two days, Israeli soldiers have taken film and tape from foreign cameramen and journalists.

On the Lebanese side of the little-marked border with Israel the other day, this reporter was barred by Israeli soldiers from taking photographs and told: "Either cross into Israel or go home."

Tight security in Corsica for Mitterrand's 1st visit

AJACCIO, Corsica (R) — Some 4,500 police and paramilitary gendarmes were deployed throughout Corsica Monday to protect President Francois Mitterrand as he arrived for his first visit to the island.

The socialist leader began a two-day visit aimed at stemming growing disillusionment with his government's efforts to establish limited home rule.

The banned Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which seeks complete independence from France, claimed responsibility last month for more than 50 recent bomb attacks.

Police defused 11 of the bombs but 43 exploded, injuring one man. The authorities said they saw the attacks as a warning in advance of the president's visit.

An extra 2,500 police and gendarmes were drafted to Corsica over the last few days to join the 2,000 local men already assigned to guard the president during his visit.

Officials said the size of the security force was governed by the fact that Mr. Mitterrand would be travelling across the island by helicopter most of the time. It was easier to put a permanent guard at each venue rather than move police and gendarmes around the island.

Police defused a small bomb in the Club Mediterranee resort in Porto Vecchio, in the south of the island, Sunday and on Friday

small charge exploded in a hotel in Bastia being used to house some of the security force.

Police said nobody was hurt and one person had been arrested.

The Libyan connection

CAGLIARI, Sardinia (R) — Libya has offered arms and money to bolster the small separatist movement in the strategically-placed Mediterranean island of Sardinia, according to a leading Sardinian magistrate.

Mario Marchetti, who is investigating an alleged plot by separatists to wrest the island from Italian control, said in an interview he now had firm, documentary evidence of the Libyan offer.

The first contact with the separatists was made through the Libyan Consulate in Milan in April 1979 and a firm offer of arms and money made during a Libyan festival held in Sicily in October 1981, he said.

"Only the arrest of several separatists shortly after the offer prevented a deal going through," he said, adding that an international arrest warrant had been issued for Mohammed Ageli Tabet, a Libyan suspected of making the offer.

Mr. Marchetti described Tabet as a senior Libyan official but a spokesman for the Libyan diplomatic mission in Rome said he was an individual with no official connections.

Afghan envoy holds talks with Gromyko

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet and Afghan foreign ministers, Andrei Gromyko and Shah Mohammad Dost, met in Moscow Monday for talks apparently centred on international efforts towards a settlement in Afghanistan.

The official news agency TASS said the talks covered bilateral issues and other questions of "mutual interest" to both countries and gave no further details.

But it said Mr. Dost had stopped over on his way to Geneva, where United Nations-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan are to resume on Thursday.

Monday's meeting took place only three days after Mr. Gromyko met Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan to discuss the Afghan issue and it appeared likely the Soviet minister briefed Mr. Dost Monday on the talks.

After returning to Islamabad at the weekend, Mr. Yaqub Khan said he expected no quick breakthrough on Afghanistan but that his talks in Moscow had been fruitful and had shown a Soviet desire to find a peaceful settlement.

Western diplomats said the Soviet-backed Kabul government is likely to be nervous that Moscow might accept settlement conditions which substantially weaken it.

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Freed French doctor says Afghans forced confession

PARIS (R) — French doctor Philippe Augoyard, freed four days ago from an eight-year jail sentence in Afghanistan, said Afghan authorities forced him to make a confession during his trial and promised him a pardon in return.

"According to a sort of contract, I was supposed to speak in favour of the Afghan regime to avoid being subject to Afghan law," Dr. Augoyard told a press conference in Paris.

"They told me very precisely what I would have to say during the trial. The questions were written and so were the answers. I was forced to say many false things," he said.

During the trial, Dr. Augoyard admitted all charges, which included taking photographs and gathering information for Western intelligence services.

The French doctor was captured in January while working in guerrilla-held territory as a member of the Paris-based aid organisation, Aide Medicale Internationale.

He was sentenced to eight years in prison in Kabul in March for spying, entering the country illegally and aiding counter-revolutionaries, after a televised trial in which he read out a formal confession.

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NEWS ANALYSIS

with Palestinian fighters before the Israeli invasion last year.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa, in dispatches from Nicosia, usually says the "Lebanese national resistance front" is responsible but the make-up of the front, if it formally exists, is not known.

When the attacks occur in Lebanon's central mountains, many Lebanese believe well-armed leftist Druze Muslim militias, who live there and know the terrain, are behind the attacks.

Druze Muslim chief and leading Lebanese leftist Walid Jumblatt has been one of the most outspoken critics of the U.S.-sponsored Lebanon-Israeli troop withdrawal deal signed last month, saying it gives too many concessions to Israel.

If Palestinian fighters are behind any of the attacks, they must either have infiltrated Israeli lines from Syrian positions or be living underground, moving between safe houses in

U.K. hanging lobby sets its goals high

LONDON (R) — British opponents of the death penalty, who recently fancied that the gallows was safely abolished, are hastily preparing for a new battle against its return.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's landslide election victory brings into Parliament a contingent of new Conservative Party members who are typically young, ambitious and well to the right of the political centre.

According to a survey by the Sunday Times newspaper published Monday, they could provide the votes to restore capital punishment abolished 18 years ago.

The prime minister herself advocates hanging, but Leon Brittan, named Sunday home secretary (interior minister) in Mrs. Thatcher's new cabinet, is against the death penalty.

When Mrs. Thatcher answered questions on the subject during the election campaign, she declared her support for the gallows but made clear she spoke for herself, not for her party.

The outcome depends on the personal views of 104 new Conservatives now entering the 650-seat House of Commons.

The Sunday Times said that interviews with almost all the new Members of Parliament pointed to a slim majority for bringing back hanging for certain offences.

But Tony Judge of the Monday Club, a right-wing, pro-hanging pressure group within the Conservative Party, said of the election results: "We don't think there has been a sufficient change in the House of Commons to turn it around."

On the opposite side of the fence, David Jenkins, director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, decided as the election results rolled in on Friday to mount a quick survey of the new house as a preparation for an active campaign.

"We are not breaking out the banners at the moment," he said, "but we are certainly concerned. It's clearly a danger."

Candidates must have acquired at least 3 years experience in the required position. Be fluent in English and Arabic writing and speaking with good typing speed in both languages. Knowledge of taking shorthand dictation would be an asset.

The company offers a highly competitive salary along with many fringe benefits.

Candidates are requested to phone No. 42113 - 42114 for an interview no later than Saturday June 18, 1983.

Candidates should bring their credentials and photo for the interview to be held in Amman where the marketing division is to be located.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Iran strikes at Kurdish bastions

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian government forces have killed or wounded more than 100 "counter-revolutionaries" and destroyed a rebel headquarters in a Kurdish area of northwest Iran, the national news agency IRNA reported. The agency quoted Hamez headquarters, the command centre for action against the rebels, as saying the operation was continuing Sunday morning in a mountainous area between the towns of Mahabad and Bowkan in West Azarbaijan province. The command centre said nine villages were "purged" of rebels and a headquarters of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party and the Komeleh, a left-wing Kurdish group, had been destroyed.

Wayward Harrier to be returned to U.K.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, (R) — A Spanish court has ruled that the Sea Harrier jump-jet which made an emergency landing on a Spanish cargo ship should be returned to Britain, a British Royal Navy official said Sunday. Commander Paul Madge said that, despite a continuing dispute over salvage terms, the Spanish Central Maritime Court in Madrid decided Saturday the warplane was British government property and could not be held in Spain. But the naval officer, who is in Tenerife with nine British Royal Navy technicians waiting to prepare the Harrier for its return, said the court ruling had not yet been officially conveyed to the naval authorities here.

Charles, Diana start Canada tour today

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, and his wife, Princess Diana, start a two-week tour of Canada Tuesday which will give Canadians their first glimpse of their future queen. The royal couple were to have visited Canada last year but the trip was put off because of the birth of their son, Prince William. Now, two months after a highly successful tour of Australia and New Zealand, they are to visit Canada's four Atlantic provinces and the federal capital, Ottawa, before opening the World University Games in Edmonton, Alberta.

New inquest into Calvi's death

LONDON (R) — Key new witnesses were due to be called at a second inquest which opened Monday on Italian financier Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged under a London bridge last June. Mr. Calvi, managing director of Italy's largest private bank, the Milan-based Banco Ambrosiano, died shortly before it collapsed in a scandal over loans to Latin American countries. The Calvi family, which did not give evidence at the London inquest, applied for a new one. This was granted when the British High Court quashed the suicide verdict, partly on the grounds that the first jury had been given insufficient time to decide.

Pakistan frees over 300 militants

KARACHI (R) — Military authorities have freed more than 300 Muslim militants detained in Karachi earlier this year during religious violence in which at least 12 people died, prison sources said Monday. They were arrested during clashes over ownership of a mosque between Sunni Muslims, who are in the majority in Pakistan, and Shiites.

S. Philippines drought ends

MANILA (R) — A long drought that gripped the southern Philippines for nearly eight months has ended but it is too early to assess losses to sugar, coconuts and other cereal crops, agriculture ministry officials said Monday. They said the impact of the drought, one of the worst for several years, was likely to be felt next year rather than in the current season. One immediate effect has been an outbreak of locusts on the southern island of Mindanao but an anti-locust campaign seemed to be making progress, they added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 7652
♥ AQ1043
♦ Q102
♣ K5

WEST EAST
♠ K ♠ J1093
♥ 8652 ♥ A7
♦ J1094 ♦ 875
♣ 763 ♣ J1098

SOUTH
♠ AQ84
♥ KJ9
♦ K63
♣ A42

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Some years ago in the bridge clubs of New York, there was a kibitzer who became known as the Rabbi — not because of his religion, but because he was inclined to pontificate on all aspects of the game. Although delivered with great seriousness, the validity of his observations was open to question on a practical basis. One of his favorite sayings was: "When the king is singleton, play the ace." Obviously, today's declarer had never heard of the Rabbi.

The auction was normal, even though three no trump was an absolute laydown. When North's Stayman inquiry elicited the information that South had a spade suit, it was natural for North to select the suit contract

because of his ruffing value in clubs.